

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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WU XUEQIAN FETES ASEAN REPRESENTATIVES AT UN

OW040734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian held a dinner party in honor of the representatives of the ASEAN countries at the Chinese mission here this evening.

Attending the party were Singaporean Deputy Prime Minister S. Rajaratnam, and foreign ministers and permanent representatives of the ASEAN countries. Chinese Permanent Representative to the United Nations Ling Qing was present at the dinner.

This afternoon, Wu Xueqian met Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. They had a friendly talk on the development of bilateral relationship.

Earlier, Wu Xueqian also met foreign ministers of Malaysia, Ethiopia, Iran, India, Australia, Cyprus and Turkey.

Meets Thai Foreign Minister

BK031158 Beijing In Lao to Laos 1230 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Excerpt] On 30 September, Wu Xueqian, state councillor, foreign affairs minister, and head of the PRC delegation to the 38th UN General Assembly session, met with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. During the meeting, the two exchanged views on international issues of common interest, including the Kampuchea issue.

FAMILY PLANNING HEAD RECEIVES UN POPULATION AWARD

OW010242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, September 30 (XINHUA) -- A diploma, a gold medal and a monetary prize of 12,500 U.S. dollars were awarded here today by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to Qian Xinzhong, Chinese minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, for his outstanding contribution to family planning in China.

Dr Qian Xinzhong is one of the two laureates of the first annual U.N. population award. The other winner is Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India.

Addressing the award presentation ceremony at the U.N. Headquarters this evening, Qian said that the U.N. population award is an honor for himself and also is a symbol of the U.N. support and encouragement to China's family planning program.

He said China's population natural growth rate has come down from 26 per thousand in 1970 to 14.5 per thousand in 1982. This remarkable achievement has served as evidence of the correct policy and measures adopted by the Chinese Government.

Qian recalled that China's population increased by 280 million during the 20 years from 1949 to 1970 because its growth pattern became one of high birth rate, low mortality rate and high natural growth rate. He pointed out that due to the large population base figure China's net annual population increase is considerable, averaging over 13 million per year. He said: "China will continue to advocate among the young people late marriages, late births, fewer births and healthier births, in line with the population policy of limiting the size of the population and improve its quality."

Qian declared that family planning is a basic policy of China with a population of over 1 billion. China will do "its utmost to keep the population within 1.2 billion by the end of this century," he said.

WANG BINGNAN PRAISES 'PEOPLE'S DIPLOMACY'

W011204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA) -- People-to-people contact between China and other countries, also termed people's diplomacy, has increased greatly in recent years, said Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries (CPAFFC).

He said in an interview carried in the October issue of the Chinese monthly WORLD KNOWLEDGE that from January to August this year the CPAFFC sent 18 delegations and art groups to 20 countries and received more than 1,000 guests from 30 countries.

Among these were heads of state and government leaders and officials as well as public figures from all walks of life, including scientists and religious leaders. These exchanges have helped foreigners understand China, Wang said.

Non-governmental exchanges have taken many new forms in recent years since China began implementing a policy of opening to the outside world, he said. China attended and held many celebrations and commemorations of world celebrities like Lenin, Tito, Simon Bolivar, Goethe, Tagore and Tolstoy.

Chinese delegations joined in many multilateral activities such as non-governmental conferences to help solve the Kampuchea, Namibia and Palestine issues, Wang Bingnan said.

Another new form of activity is establishment of friendly ties between Chinese and foreign cities. The friendship association leader said that by the end of August this year 20 Chinese provinces and cities had concluded formal bonds of amity with 108 cities and states in 19 countries.

Many old friends of China have come back to study the new developments here in recent years, Wang Bingnan said. He mentioned William Hinton of the United States who first came to China in the 1940's and witnessed the land reform in the early 1950's and who has come back several years since 1978. Hinton's early China experience is reflected in his book "Fanshen" (Emancipation), describing how Chinese peasants stood up and became masters of their own destiny through land reform. Now he is writing a new novel depicting the changes that have taken place since the end of the "Cultural Revolution."

Another example given by Wang is Kinkazu Saionji of Japan who lived in Beijing for 13 years through the 1960's. The late premier, Zhou Enlai, asked him and his family to come back to China once a year when they moved back to Japan in 1970. His long stay in China before diplomatic relations were established between the two countries in 1972 and his later shuttling back and forth has won him repute as an "unofficial ambassador."

The Dutch film director Joris Ivens, who first came to China in 1938, Wang Bingnan recalled, spent two years in China (1972-1974) on a 12-part documentary "How the Foolish Old Man Removed the Mountains," which records the Chinese people's stupendous efforts to transform the face of their once poor and backward land. This documentary has been dubbed into 10 different languages and shown in 17 countries, helping many foreigners understand China, Wang said.

The 1981 Oscar winning documentary "From Mozart to Mao," which traces American violinist Isaac Stern's China visit in 1979, has aroused strong interest in China among many Americans, Wang Bingnan said.

The well over 100 organizations for friendship with China around the world have made similar contributions, the CPAFFC president said.

The three institutions of friendship with China in Mexico have held many "Chinese culture weeks" during which displays of Chinese wood block prints and handicrafts and training classes in Chinese traditional medicine, acupuncture, language and cooking received high praise, Wang Bingnan said.

RENMIN RIBAO: BUSH REMARKS ON MISSILES CAUSE FUROR

HK031504 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Oct 83 p 3

[("Roundup" by reporter Ma Weimin: "Storm Caused by Bush Remarks")]

[Text] Paris, RENMIN RIBAO special dispatch, 1 Oct -- U.S. Vice President Bush's remarks on British and French nuclear strength, which were made 2 days ago, evoked strong repercussions in Britain and France. The press called this debate around European missiles on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean the "Bush incident."

It was reported that on 28 September, Bush told some reporters at the White House: "Someday in the future, the French and British nuclear strength will be included in the Geneva talks on strategic nuclear weapons or medium-range nuclear weapons." He also revealed that within the U.S. Government, some people had considered merging the two talks on strategic weapons and on medium-range weapons into one. These remarks by Bush completely contradicted the consistent stand of the United States on this question. For this reason, both France and Britain feel astonished and disturbed.

Some French Government personnel criticized these remarks as being "completely illogical." Cheysson, minister of external relations, said that they "cannot change the stand of France by the smallest degree." British Prime Minister Thatcher pointed out on 29 September that any suggestion that the nuclear strength of Britain and France, which is only 2.5 percent of that of the Soviet Union, should be included in the Geneva talks, "deviated from the main question." She also held that talking about this question at present would make the Geneva talks "thoroughly complicated." The French press has made a stronger response, criticizing Bush as having taken "the same stand as the Soviet Union" on the nuclear strength of France and Britain. Some papers even said that this is a "trial balloon" of the United States.

Under such circumstances, the United States, first through a White House spokesman and then its embassy in France, made a "clarification" in the name of the State Department, saying that "there has been no change in the U.S. stand" and reiterating that "In the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear strength the comparison of the nuclear strength between the Soviet Union and the United States is the only acceptable basis."

Although the storm caused by Bush's remarks has temporarily subsided, the problems it reflected still exist. Some people hold that under the present conditions that the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks have reached an impasse, that the "duel decision" of NATO has entered a stage of implementation, and that the U.S. missiles are to be deployed in West Europe by the end of this year, the governments of some NATO countries, under pressure from their domestic peace movements, have urged that the United States reach an agreement with the Soviet Union. Also, some people in U.S. political circles who advocate the "freezing" of nuclear weapons, have also said something against the attitude of France and Britain, which have been rejecting the inclusion of their nuclear strength in the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range missiles. Thus, it seems that the United States had the intention of improving its image through Bush's remarks. The Paris LE MATIN and other papers said that the United States has long cherished a dual mentality toward the independent French nuclear strength. Proceeding from the security in Europe, it hopes that the defense strength of France, Britain, and other Western European countries can be enhanced. At the same time, it is apprehensive that the growth of their strength to a certain degree will hinder the free action of the United States in its talks with the Soviet Union. Moreover, this was not the first time the United States tried to restrain the independent French nuclear strength from taking the floor. LE FIGARO even held that Bush's remarks were aimed at the stage after the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe. When the time comes, the two superpowers may jointly put pressure on France and Britain. So, the paper held that "France must maintain utmost vigilance and firmness."

With regard to the French stand on this question, President Mitterrand already made a comprehensive exposition in his speech at this UN session. He pointed out that France had only 98 nuclear missiles for strategic and self-defense purposes, while each of the two superpowers had 8,000 to 9,000. It was certainly "unacceptable" if the two were mentioned in the same breath. France was ready to take part in the talks on restricting strategic weapons when "the opportunity comes" and on the prerequisite that the disparity between the two superpowers and other countries in nuclear armament is redressed, the disparity between the two European military blocs in conventional weapons is reduced, and the competition in antimissile, antisubmarine, and antisatellite weapons is stopped. The British foreign secretary also expressed a similar attitude.

The media here holds that on the one hand, the Soviet Union has insisted on bringing the question of British and French nuclear power into the Geneva talks while, on the other, France is taking an uncompromising stand on this question due to the support of most political parties in this country. It seems that the debate on this question will continue as the end of the year draws near.

#### COMMENTARY ASSESSES NEW U.S., USSR DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

0W010952 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1608 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Tang Shan: "Two Diametrically Opposed New Proposals"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Sep (XINHUA) -- Since the beginning of the final round of Soviet-U.S. talks on reducing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, the Soviet Union and the United States have each put forward its own "new proposal" and rejected the other's "new proposal."

The situation shows that the two sides' positions are diametrically opposed and are like the chariot trying to go south by heading north. Unless the two sides compromise and make substantive concessions, it seems that the talks can hardly produce an agreement before the end of the year.

The Soviet Union's "new proposal" was put forward by Andropov on 26 August. He indicated that if the United States gives up deploying new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will, in the event that the medium-range missiles deployed in the European part of the USSR are reduced to equal the number of British and French missiles, destroy all the missiles to be reduced. After this statement, the United States and other Western countries held that destroying instead of relocating the missiles to be reduced was a "positive sign" (But it is noteworthy that according to disclosures by U.S. officials and newspapers, the Soviet position fell back somewhat in subsequent negotiations. The Soviet negotiating representative said that only SS-20 missile launchers, not the missiles themselves, are to be destroyed.) The statement, however, did not indicate any basic change in the Soviet position. The Soviet Union is still trying to maintain its monopoly in land-based medium-range missiles, and will not allow the deployment in Europe of any similar U.S. weapons. It still insists on including British and French missiles in its talks with the United States. Moreover, Western countries also point out that the Soviet Union also wants to keep its more than 100 SS-20 missiles in Asia off limits. But in addition to Asia, these missiles will continue to be a threat to Europe because of their range and mobility. Therefore, the West regards Andropov's new proposal as unacceptable because its main purpose is "propaganda" that is intended to influence West European public opinion.

To counter the Soviet "new proposal," in his speech at the UN General Assembly on 26 September, Reagan also put forward a three-point "new proposal":

1. If the Soviet Union agrees to reduction and limitation on a global basis, the United States will not try to offset the worldwide deployment of Soviet missiles as a whole by deploying missiles in Europe, but will reserve the right to deploy missiles elsewhere. According to an explanation by U.S. officials, the meaning of this point is: If the two sides agree that each side should have 300 missiles warheads, and if Soviet Union decides to keep 100 warheads in Asia and 200 in Europe, the United States will then deploy only 200 warheads in Europe and will not deploy more warheads there to offset the 100 warheads in Asia. The Soviet Union's 100 warheads in Asia may not be increased to exceed the overall limit, and the United States for the time being will not make corresponding deployment, but will reserve the right to make corresponding deployment in areas other than Europe.
2. The United States will accept a demand that the Soviet Union has been making for many years and include in the talks the medium-range bombers of both sides which can carry nuclear weapons.
3. If the number of missiles is reduced to an equal level for both sides, the United States is prepared to reduce not only the number of cruise missiles but also the number of Pershing-2 missiles which worry the Soviet Union most.

The United States holds that these three points show the "flexible" U.S. stand and constitute "concessions" to the Soviet Union. A number of other Western countries have welcomed and supported Reagan's new proposal.

However, Soviet leaders and public media flatly stated that Reagan's proposal is "lopsided and obviously unacceptable to the other side." Moscow held that the new U.S. proposal is "nothing new" and is nothing but a "hypocritical signboard" and "propaganda gimmick," that "in essence there has been no change whatsoever in the U.S. position," and that the U.S. main purpose is still to deploy new Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe under any circumstances while insisting that British and French nuclear forces not be taken into account.

On 28 September, Andropov issued a statement attacking Reagan's new proposal and saying that the so-called U.S. "flexibility" is "deceptive" and that the proposal is essentially aimed at "helping the NATO bloc upset in its favor the balance that exists in the European zone in terms of medium-range nuclear means." He believed that the United States had no intention of reaching an accord in the Geneva talks and that it only planned to "procrastinate and then begin deploying Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles in West Europe." He said: "If U.S. missiles appear in Europe, it will be a 'principled step against peace.' He warned: "The Soviet Union will be able to give a suitable response to any attempt to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance, and its words will not be at variance with its deeds."

From the "new proposals" of both the Soviet and U.S. sides, it is not difficult to see that their present stands are diametrically opposed. There are two focal points in this polemic with regard to the "new proposals." One is that the Soviet Union prevents the United States from deploying land-based medium-range guided missiles in West Europe, while the United States persistently seeks to deploy them. The other focal point is that the Soviet Union persistently seeks to take into consideration British and French guided missiles, while the United States disagrees with this. Britain and France oppose this idea even more fiercely. From this we can see that of the two focal points, the first one is the core. Why is the Soviet Union so worried about the deployment of new U.S. guided missiles in Europe? Evidently, the Soviet Union believes that British and French guided missiles are somewhat tolerable because they can only reach East Europe and the Soviet borders; however, the new U.S. guided missiles can hit the Soviet heartland. In addition, the Pershing-2 missiles can reach the Soviet Union 6-7 minutes after firing and accurately hit their targets. It will be difficult to defend oneself against such missiles. On the other hand, if the Soviet Union can prevent the United States from deploying such new guided missiles, it will be able to maintain its nuclear predominance in Europe and hold the trump card in its struggle with the United States for dominance in Europe, and will be able to blackmail West Europe and compel it into submission. The United States believes that if it has no land-based medium-ranged guided missiles in West Europe, the Soviet Union will be in a monopolist position. This is intolerable. Only by deploying the Pershing and cruise guided missiles, will it be possible to deal with the threat to Europe posed by the Soviet SS-20 missiles, gain the upper hand in the struggle to scramble for Europe, and help the various countries in West Europe maintain faith in the reliability of the U.S. nuclear umbrella so that they can enhance their confidence and not submit to Soviet pressure. It is exactly because of this clash of basic interests between the two sides that neither side is willing to budge from its original position in the talks and it is difficult to reach an accord.

The talks, which lasted nearly 2 years, indicate that although both sides put forward this or that kind of proposal, the most fundamental and crucial point in the proposals is the fact that both sides seek to scramble for nuclear predominance in Europe and prevail over the other side, and that both sides lack sincerity to reach an accord. This is shown by the following:

1. Instead of genuinely seeking to reduce the nuclear menace and achieve a genuine balance, the purpose of their talks is to try to weaken the other side while strengthening itself.

2. With their swords drawn and bows bent, they attack each other, incessantly use threatening words, and seek to back themselves up by increasing their own strength.

3. Instead of genuinely and sincerely trying to reach an accord, they vie with each other in playing propaganda tricks to fool the masses and win over public opinion, in pressuring the other side, in defending their own stubborn stance, and in shifting the responsibility to the other side for not being able to reach an accord.

The peace-loving countries and people in the world are dissatisfied with the stand and attitude taken by the Soviet Union and the United States in their talks. This is quite natural. Faced with the ever-increasing threat of nuclear war caused by the arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States, the people earnestly hope to maintain peace. They have increasingly and clearly realized that in order to maintain peace in Europe and in the world, it is necessary to exert pressure on the Soviet Union and the United States at the same time -- the two superpowers that possess more than 95 percent of the world's nuclear weapons -- and force them to take the lead in greatly reducing the number of nuclear weapons, including the medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. They have also realized that world peace is an inseparable entity: We must not care about peace in one region while ignoring or even endangering peace elsewhere. The two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- should listen attentively to the voice of the peoples throughout the world, seriously deal with their proper demands, and make contributions to world peace by realizing genuine nuclear disarmament.

KISSINGER ENTERTAINS WU XUEQIAN IN NEW YORK

OW010840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian was guest at a family dinner given by Dr Kissinger, former U.S. Secretary of State this evening.

In his toast, Wu Xueqian expressed appreciation of the efforts made by Kissinger to promote relations between China and the United States. He wished that Kissinger will remain China's sincere friend in the coming decade and beyond.

Present at the dinner, on the China's side were Ling Qing, permanent representative of China to the United Nations, Zhu Qizhen, assistant minister of foreign affairs, and Ambassador Mi Guojun.

More than 20 American prominent personages from various circles were also at the dinner.

Today, Wu Xueqian also met separately at the U.N. Headquarters with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, Foreign Minister of German Democratic Republic Oskar Fischer, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Suriname Liakat Ali Alibux, Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen, Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari of Argentina and Secretary-General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi.

FAMILY PLANNING MINISTER GIVES REPORT IN NEW YORK

OW040822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] New York, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Qian Kinzhong, Chinese minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, gave a report on China's family planning policies at the Rockefeller University here today.

He gave an account of China's population policies and the situation in family planning. He also answered questions from an audience of over 500 scholars and researchers.

Earlier today, Qian met with George Zeidenstein, president of the U.S. Population Council, and other experts of the organization to talk about birth control measures and cooperation in this field.

The U.S. Population Council, a non-governmental organ, has in recent years cooperated with China and made certain progress in experimenting and popularizing new contraceptive methods. Qian also visited its laboratories.

ATLANTIC COUNCIL URGES IMPROVED U.S.-PRC TIES

OW040627 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, October 3 (XINHUA) -- The Atlantic Council, a bipartisan center for policy recommendations based in Washington, today urged the United States to seek closer relations with China.

Representing a broad spectrum of opinion on China, the China Policy Committee of the council published a paper entitled "China Policy for the Next Decade" concluding that "an economically healthy, stable, and secure China, which contributes to the peace and stability of the region, is in the national interest of the United States, and is an interest shared by our Asian and European friends and allies".

The United States should encourage "participation in Chinese economic growth" and "endorse the streamlining of U.S. procedures for licensing of dual-use technologies for export to China," it said.

On technology transfers, the committee urged the United States to "be most responsive to those requests (from China) that would best contribute to the civilian sector (communications, transportation, power supplies, renewable resources, etc.)."

On the question of Taiwan, the committee said the issue must be resolved by the Chinese, on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, themselves. The United States should "avoid promoting or coercing either party into adopting any particular solution, insisting only that the use of force be avoided."

"The basis of our relations with China should not rest exclusively on our common opposition to the Soviet Union. We should seek to expand the basis of the relationship to rest on economic, scientific and cultural ties," the committee stressed.

The policy paper was published today at a press conference held by chairman of the Atlantic Council Kenneth Rush, former Under Secretary of State Alexis Johnson and Dean of Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies George Packard.

A letter from former President Richard Nixon was read at the press conference. It said the policy paper "is by far the best statement on this subject I have read." Expressing agreement with the conclusions of the paper, he said, "I particularly liked your recommendation that we should put more emphasis on economic cooperation than on military aid."

I. 4 Oct 83

P R C   I N T E R N A T I O N A L   A F F A I R S  
S O V I E T   U N I O N

C 1

USSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW040722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- L.F. Illichev, special envoy of the Soviet Government and vice-minister of foreign affairs, told XINHUA that he was optimistic about the forthcoming third-round consultations between the special envoys of China and the Soviet Union upon his arrival here at noon today.

The consultations will begin on October 6.

He was greeted at the airport by his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen.

Qian told XINHUA that he looked forward to removing the obstacles in the way of Sino-Soviet relations and to normalizing the relations. He wished to see some progress in this field during the third-round consultations. "However, this can not be decided by our side alone," he added.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE STUDY GROUP

OW031254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and had friendly talks with a study group on the Dunhuang frescoes from Ikyo University of Arts here this afternoon. The group was led by Professor Yikuo Hirayama, a well-known Japanese painter. Attending the meeting were Lin Lin, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association and Chinese reputed painters Li Keran and Huang Zhou.

YANG SHANGKUN MEETS FORMER SDF CHAIRMAN

OW031214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China, met and feted here this evening Hirumi Kurisu, former chairman of the Joint Staff Council of the Self-Defence Forces of Japan, Mrs Kurisu and their party. They had a freindly conversation.

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GROUP VISITS WUHAN

OW040804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here today with a friendship delegation from the Japanese city of Oita led by its Mayor Mashimi Sato. Oita, in Kyushu, established friendly ties with Wuhan City in central China in 1979.

WANG ZHENG MEETS JAPANESE PREFECTURAL GROUP

OW040820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zheng, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and had a friendly conversation here today with a delegation from Nagano Prefecture of Japan led by its Governor Goro Yoshimura.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY GROUP RETURNS FROM JAPAN

OW020937 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0234 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 30 Sep (XINHUA) -- A good-will visiting group of China's textile industry, led by Minister of Textile Industry Wu Wenying, wound up a 20-day study of the textile industry and friendly visit in Japan and returned to Beijing the evening of 29 September.

XU JIATUN ATTENDS HONG KONG NATIONAL DAY SOIREE

OW040347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 1 Oct (XINHUA) -- More than 1,000 compatriots from various circles in Hong Kong held a National Day soiree at the Xinguang Theater this morning to warmly celebrate the 34th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Also present at the soiree were Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY; Li Jusheng, second director of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY; and members of the Hong Kong compatriots' preparatory committee for celebrating the 34th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. They happily joined the compatriots from various circles in the soiree, which was held in a warm atmosphere.

At the soiree the Central Song and Dance Ensemble performed musical and dance programs with the flavor of various nationalities. The ensemble made a special trip to Hong Kong to give the performance.

More than 1,000 compatriots from various circles in Macao also held a National Day soiree this morning. In the last few days, compatriots of various circles in Hong Kong and Macao also marked National Day with banquets and tea parties.

JI PENGFEI MEETS FORMER SOLOMON ISLANDS PREMIER

OW301410 Beijing XINHUA in English 1401 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met with former Premier of the Solomon Islands Peter Kenilorea and his party here this afternoon and had a cordial talk with them.

THAI LIBRARY GROUP VISITS PRC, TOURS COUNTRY

OW040816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- A six-member delegation of the Thai Library Association led by the association President Nitaya Berananda left here today for a tour of Kunming, Guilin and Guangzhou. The delegation arrived in Beijing on September 27 at the invitation of the Library Administrative Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of Culture and the China Society of Library Science.

During their stay in Beijing, the Thai guests visited the National Library of Beijing, libraries of Beijing University and the Chinese Academy of Sciences, as well as the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information.

FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW031716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany led by Otto Graf Lambsdorf, federal minister of economics, arrived here this evening to attend the third meeting of the Joint Economic Cooperation Committee of Federal Germany and China. They are guests of Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

NPC DELEGATION LEAVES ITALY FOR FRANCE

OW032105 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Rome, October 3 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) led by Vice Chairman Chen Pixian of the NPC Standing Committee ended its friendly visit to Italy and left Rome for France today.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies Leonilde Jotti, the secretary of the chamber, and Chinese Ambassador Lin Zhong. Before leaving, the Chinese delegation met Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

During their stay in Italy, the Chinese delegation visited Rome, Milan, Venice, Florence, Pisa and other cities.

SINO-FRENCH CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM SIGNED

OW301317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- China and France will further cooperation and exchanges in education, the arts, music, dance, drama, literature, publication, radio, television, films, sport and the social sciences, according to a Sino-French cultural exchange program for 1984-1985 signed here today.

The program was decided upon at a meeting of the Sino-French Cultural Exchange Mixed Commission.

The two countries will exchange language teachers, scientists and technical personnel. 120 to 150 Chinese graduate students a year will study for doctorates in France and 65 French students a year will receive Chinese scholarships. The French will provide scholarships for 30 to 35 Chinese post graduates annually.

Painting, photography, calligraphy, and film exhibitions will be exchanged, including an exhibition of Chinese archaeological finds, an exhibition of French painting from 1870-1920 and retrospective film exhibitions from both countries. Teachers, writers, publishers, social scientists and artists will make mutual visits.

WANG BINGNAN FETES SWISS FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW031844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, this evening met and feted a delegation from the Switzerland-China Society led by its President Victor Umbricht. They had a cordial conversation.

CPC GROUP ATTENDS PORTUGUESE SOCIALIST CONGRESS

OW031918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Lisbon, October 2 (XINHUA) -- The Portuguese Socialist Party closed its 5th National Congress here this evening, at which Mario Soares was reelected the party's general secretary. The three-day congress was held after the party won the election in the Assembly and came back to power in April this year. It was attended by 1,090 delegates from the party's organizations throughout the country and nearly 100 representatives from more than 40 foreign countries.

Zhu Liang, representative of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) and deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, was also present.

In a "proclamation of Principles and Objectives" adopted at the congress, the Socialist Party pledged to "unswervingly fight for peace and liberation of and understanding among different peoples and for defending freedom and human rights."

"The Socialist Party will maintain a foreign policy guided by state interests, strive to realize Portugal's plan of joining the European Economic Community, and continue special dialogues and cooperation with the Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa," the proclamation said.

On domestic policy, the document said, "the party will always strive to institutionalize democracy, guarantee the priority of a civilian government and ensure the stability of the multi-party system."

In its message of congratulation, the CPC Central Committee praised the Portuguese Socialist Party for its positive contribution to the development of relations between the two parties and two peoples.

Official Meets Prime Minister

OW032031 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Lisbon, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Mario Soares, Portuguese prime minister and general secretary of the Socialist Party, met here today with Zhu Liang, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Zhu arrived here on September 28 to attend the 5th National Congress of the Portuguese Socialist Party as the representative of the Chinese Communist Party. The Socialist Party congress was held from September 30 to October 2.

During the meeting Zhu conveyed the greetings to Soares from the (CPC) leaders and handed to him a letter of congratulation from General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the CPC Central Committee on Soares' re-election as the party's general secretary.

Zhu also delivered an invitation from the CPC Central Committee to the Portuguese party general secretary for a visit to China. Present at the meeting was Chinese Ambassador Yang Qiliang.

DENG LIQUN MEETS ROMANIAN DELEGATION

OW031218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's Propaganda Department, met and had friendly talks with a delegation of the Romania-China Friendship Association here this afternoon. The delegation was led by Stefan Pascu, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and vice-president of the Romania-China Friendship Association.

WAN LI MEETS GDR SPORTS DELEGATION

OW301352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1335 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Shanghai, September 30 (XINHUA) -- China and the German Democratic Republic should promote their sports exchanges, Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li said here this afternoon.

"China has made notable progress in sports in recent years, but it still lags behind the German Democratic Republic," Wan Li said to Manfred Ewald, president of the Sports Federation of the German Democratic Republic.

"We should learn from you," he said. "A sports exchange protocol is to be signed this evening, and I welcome further promotion of sports exchanges between our two countries."

Manfred Ewald, who is heading a G.D.R. sports delegation, said: "There is a traditional friendship between China and the German Democratic Republic and the peoples of the two countries. We hope that our sports exchanges would develop consistently."

Welcoming the delegation to visit the current Chinese Fifth National Games, Wan Li said: The games will come to a close tomorrow, and they are a success."

Also present at the meeting were Li Menghua, minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Chen Xian, vice minister of the commission, and He Zhenliang, member of the International Olympic Committee.

Sports Protocol Signed

OW010200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1422 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Shanghai, September 30 (XINHUA) -- The German Democratic Republic will send gymnastic, track and field, diving and ice hockey teams to visit China next year while China will send six sports teams to G.D.R. under a sports exchange protocol signed here this evening.

Li Menghua, minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Manfred Ewald, president of the Sports Federation of the G.D.R. signed the protocol.

The six Chinese teams are the women's foil, swimming, gymnastic, track and field, figure skating and men's volleyball teams. In accordance with the protocol, G.D.R. will also send swimming and track and field coaches to give lectures in China, and Chinese gymnastic and diving coaches will give lectures in the G.D.R. and a Chinese sports study group will visit that country.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

OW290926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0037 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, September 28 (XINHUA) -- China and Bulgaria today agreed on technological exchanges and research cooperation in vegetable cultivation. At the 21st session of the China-Bulgaria Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee, the two sides also identified the fields of exchanges in agriculture and in the light, textile, machinery and coal industries.

A protocol was signed at the end of the meeting.

The Chinese delegation to the meeting also attended the opening ceremony of the Plovdiv Autumn International Fair.

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, met with the Chinese Delegation at the reception following the ceremony and expressed satisfaction with the scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. The Chinese delegation left here for home today.

PRC, ALBANIA SIGN GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL

OW040810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- China and Albania signed two protocols here this morning on goods exchange, payment, and delivery.

Chen Jie, leader of the Chinese delegation and deputy minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Pajtim Ajazi, leader of the Albanian delegation and vice-minister of commerce signed the protocols on behalf of their governments.

According to the agreements, China will export to Albania cotton, machinery parts, tyres and chemical products. Albania will export to China chromium, ferrochrome and copper wire.

Albanian Ambassador to China Dhimiter Stamo attended the signing ceremony. Ajazi and his party arrived here yesterday.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS CONGOLESE GUESTS 2 OCT

0W021232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here this evening with a group of vacationing leading cadres of the Congolese Labor Party. Leader of the group is Charles Madzou, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and permanent secretary of the Central Committee's External Relations Department.

During the meeting, Xi Zhongxun spoke highly of the development of the friendly relations between the Chinese and Congolese parties since the establishment of their relations in 1981. He hoped to see the strengthening of exchange of visits between the two parties.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE FETES EGYPTIAN DELEGATION

0W302128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Ministry of Culture hosted a banquet here this evening for an Egyptian Government delegation led by Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan, minister of state for culture. Chinese minister of culture, Zhu Muzhi, said President Mubarak's China tour earlier this year and Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Egypt last year have helped promote friendship between the two countries. He said he believed that Mr Radwan's present visit would further strengthen the development of these ties and help further cultural exchanges.

Also present at the banquet were Chen Xinren, advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Culture and 'Umar A. Sharaf, Egyptian ambassador to China. The Egyptian delegation arrived in Beijing today at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

TUNISIAN GROUP LEAVES PRC FOR HONG KONG

0W300835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Guangzhou, September 30 (XINHUA) -- The delegation from the Tunisian Chamber of Deputies led by its President Mahmoud Messadi ended its 8-day visit to China and left for Hong Kong this morning. Seeing the guests off at the airport were Du Changtian, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, and Wang Guoquan, member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Before his departure, Messadi told XINHUA that the delegation in meetings with Chinese leaders found both sides had identical views. This was due to their identical views on the basic principles. "We both belong to the Third World. Our stand of principle is that peoples of all countries should coexist peacefully, respect each other, stand on a basis of equality, work for mutual benefit and not interfere in each other's internal affairs," he said.

The Chinese people, he said, had shown determination and revolutionary will and made great achievements in developing the country. China still had a long way to go before it could reach its goal in the future, as Chinese leaders said in their meetings, he stated. This could also be applied to Tunisia. He spoke highly of the cooperation between the two countries. He said the irrigation project which is almost completed in Tunisia was a model of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. "Our cooperation is based on mutual benefit," he added.

COMMENTATOR ON AGRICULTURE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

HK040706 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Oct 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Potential of Policy Remains Quite Great"]

[Text] Given the very favorable rural situation, a small number of cadres at present hold the wrong idea that "the potential of policy is almost exhausted." They hold that the household contract responsibility system with payment linked to output has been established. After continuous improvement, its might has been brought into full play. Nothing more can be done. Therefore, they refrain from studying various new conditions and new problems confronting them. They have no idea how to further stabilize and perfect the household contract responsibility system with payment linked to output. Such a new situation is highly unfavorable for our continuously carrying forward the very favorable rural situation.

Is it, after all, a matter of being "near to exhaustion" or far from it? Leading comrades of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government went deep into the countryside to make investigations. Citing facts, they educated the cadres and in the process acquired the leadership initiative. Henan made a relatively early start in practicing the contract responsibility system with payment linked to output and did a relatively good job. But there is still great weakness in the development of forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, the reclamation of barren hills, the tapping of unused water resources, and the promotion of a diversified economy. At present, 28 percent of the province's production teams have still not established a forestry contract responsibility system. Forty-nine percent have not completed the "three-contract" work in afforestation. Only one-third of the usable water surfaces capable of being contracted for have been put on a contract basis. Most of the commune- and brigade-run enterprises have introduced a contract system. But the responsibility system of many enterprises is not perfect enough and the economic results are less than satisfactory. In light of this situation, the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government have put forth certain concrete measures for further perfecting the household contract responsibility system with payment linked to output and for overall development of the rural economy. This will effectively stimulate the further development of rural productivity.

Taking a look at the whole country in light of the situation in Henan, we can say that the situation in various areas is on the whole the same. The rural production responsibility system and the relevant policies are not "near" to being carried out in their entirety but rather far from it. In certain areas the household contract responsibility system with payment linked to output has been introduced for only 1 year or so, or even less than 1 year, and contracting practices and other necessary systems have yet to be established and perfected. In introducing the responsibility system, certain areas have still not solved some problems and have failed to catch up in making the necessary improvements. As a result the peasants encounter many problems in production such as cultivable land, irrigation, plant protection, harvesting, threshing, and so forth -- problems that have not been properly solved. Other areas are subjected to burdens that are too heavy. The peasants' enthusiasm for cultivating fields and farming has still not been fully aroused. Certain problems are found in areas which made an early or a late start in introducing the responsibility system, and with either advanced or backward communes and brigades. All of them must make serious studies in practice and carefully work out realistic measures to solve these problems.

In developing agriculture we must rely on both policy and science. This principle still applies. The introduction of modern science and technology undoubtedly has a decisive effect on the growth of agriculture.

But the might of party policy can never be underestimated. The transformation of science and technology into productivity in real life must be realized through man. To effectively arouse man's enthusiasm we must rely on correct policy. Since introduction of the responsibility system in our countryside, households have become the basic operation units. The target of our work is millions upon millions of peasant households. To properly handle every task in the countryside, we must rely on party policy implementation to arouse their enthusiasm. In relying on policy to arouse peasants' enthusiasm, a lot of work remains to be done. There is still great potential in this respect. For example, we must strengthen rural ideological and political work, further stabilize and perfect the household contract responsibility system with payment linked to output, correctly support the development of rural commodity production by "two households," remove various worries the peasants have about a possible change in policy, stimulate development of the agricultural contract responsibility system in the direction of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fishery, and so forth, and enable the contract system for normal operations to develop in the direction of contracts for exploratory undertakings.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Some matters in the countryside still have not received initial attention. What should be done still has not been suggested. Where things have received initial attention, nothing concrete has been done." The more advanced the work of the countryside and the tougher its nature, the greater the need for us to do our work with conscientious care. The measures discussed and formulated by Henan Province for further stabilizing and perfecting the household contract responsibility system with payment linked to output are relatively concrete and also practicable. After proper arrangements, the next step is to exert great efforts to put them in force. We believe that with implementation of these measures, one by one, we can surely give further play to the strength of policy and bring about a new overall upsurge in the rural economy.

#### FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRC'S NATIONAL DAY

##### Huang Hua Attends Reception

OW301439 Beijing XINHUA in English 1414 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Present at the reception were Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Zhao Puchu, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and visiting friendship organizations and friendly personages from 14 countries in five continents.

In his speech, Wang Bingnan, president of the host association, thanked the guests for the contributions they have made in promoting the friendship between the Chinese people and the people of other countries.

##### Returned Overseas Chinese Feted

OW031406 Beijing XINHUA in English 1339 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- The United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee gave a banquet at the Beijing Hotel this evening for returned Overseas Chinese from various circles in celebration of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Among them were Ma Bi, Yang Ximei, Xu Ziqing, Luo Shian, Sun Ying and Peng Hongwen who had come back to settle in the motherland in the past few years.

Prior to the banquet, Yang Jingren, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and head of the host department, met with the returned Overseas Chinese and their wives and relatives.

Speaking of their impressions on the motherland, they said that to hold reunion with their families and work for the prosperity of the motherland were their long cherished hope. They pledged to continue their efforts for the reunification of the motherland and national construction.

#### Zhao Recieves Returned Taiwanese

OW031125 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Recently, (Huang Yicheng), former radio and TV program director in Taiwan who returned to the motherland to settle down, was cordially received by Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing when he participated in the National Day reception. Warmly shaking hands with Mr (Huang Yicheng), Premier Zhao said: I am very happy to see you return to the motherland. I warmly welcome your return. Premier Zhao encouraged Mr (Huang Yicheng) to do his job well and contribute to the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

Mr (Huang Yicheng) expressed his heartfelt appreciation of the reception and warm encouragement given him by the state leader. He said: We are very happy to have the opportunity to attend the various activites marking the 34th anniversary of the National Day and the honor of meeting our state leaders. Today is a day we will always remember.

Also present at the reception were State Councillors Gu Mu and Zhang Jingfu. They congratulated Mr (Huang Yicheng) for adding a new baby to his family after returning to the motherland.

#### PLA READJUSTS CORPS-LEVEL LEADING BODIES

OW040351 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] The readjustment of leading bodies of middle-level and higher-level PLA units has enabled the PLA to make fairly big strides in making its leadership more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent. The readjustment has also created a new situation in the PLA's modernization program. The readjustment of leading bodies of corps-level combat units has lowered the average age of leading cadres of these units by 7.9 years. Many outstanding young cadres have been promoted to important leading positions regardless of personnel rules. Young and energetic, they go deep into the realities of life to conduct investigations and studies and promote army building.

The members of the new leading body of a certain corps under the Guangzhou PLA units have proposed that each leading cadre should visit at least 20 companies this year, sum up the experience of an advanced company and find out the causes for the failure of a backward company. Now they have left to visit various grassroots units.

A clear change has taken place in the educational level and speciality structure of leading bodies of middle-level and higher-level PLA units.

Among leading members of corps-level combat units, 66.8 percent have an educational level of senior middle school or higher. Among corps-level leading members, 87.8 percent have been trained at military schools. Each corps-level leading body in the Second Artillery Corps has one or two members who are college graduates. With their higher educational level, they can use the network method [wang lu fa] and overall planning method [tong chou fa] to improve work and direct troop training. All leading cadres of technical troops are specialized persons who know their jobs. All corps commanders and regional air force commanders of the PLA Air Force are flight cadres. LI Lianghui, 44-year-old new commander of an airborne corps, has been commended by leading comrades of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee for the more than 20 reforms and tests he undertook when he was directing a fairly large-scale airborne exercise.

#### NATIONAL MEETING VIEWS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION

0W030621 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0824 GMT 2 Oct 83

[By reporter Qu Jianchong]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission recently held a national conference on the work of discipline inspection departments of handling letters and receiving visitors from among the masses. The conference stressed the need to do this work well to rectify and radically improve party work style.

Li Chang, secretary of the CPC Central Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission, spoke at the meeting. Li Zhilian, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission, made a report entitled "Strengthen the work of discipline inspection departments of handling letters and receiving visitors, and improve party work style."

Responsible discipline inspection commission comrades of party committees of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as of departments in charge of the work of handling letters and visits under these commission attended the meeting. They reviewed and summed up the work of handling letters and visits in the past, exchanged experiences, and discussed the purpose of the work of discipline inspection departments of handling letters and visits in the future.

The conference maintained that letters and visits from among the masses are an important means for our party and government to maintain contact with the masses, learn about their conditions, and acquire all sort of information. They are an effective method for the masses to exercise their democratic rights and carry out supervision over party members and cadres. They constitute an important part of the party's mass line. The discipline inspection departments' work of handling letters and visits has its own characteristics. This work serves to inform and help the party rectify its work style and strictly enforce its discipline. It is a basic task of the party's discipline inspection organs as well as an important task vital to the party's building. Done successfully, this work will serve four purposes: information, feedback, supervision, and the purpose of safeguarding the exercise of democratic rights by the masses inside and outside the party.

The conference held that since their establishment in 1979, party discipline inspection organs at all levels have done a great deal of work and made great achievements in handling letters and receiving visitors. By the end of 1982 discipline inspection organizations at all levels handled 7.65 million letters and received visitors on 2.63 million occasions.

The handling of these letters and visits redressed and corrected many cases involving unjust, false and wrong charges and also provided numerous clues for investigating and handling cases involving violations of discipline, for rectifying evil practices and for striking at serious economic crime. Many important matters have come to light as a result of these letters and visits. Following the shift of the work emphasis of the whole party, the nature of letters and visits of the masses has markedly changed in recent years. Petition cases have gradually declined in number, while charges cases have risen sharply. Most of these cases involve party work style and discipline as well as problems of implementing the party's line, principles and policies. This shows that many cases involving unjust, false and wrong charges have been redressed and corrected in the process of bringing order out of chaos, and that many party members and people are very concerned about rectifying party work style. Carefully studying and properly handling the problems reported by the masses are important in our efforts to rectify party work style, strictly enforce party discipline, put forward the party's fine traditions and safeguard the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

The conference emphasized that to enhance the significance of the work of handling letters and visits in rectifying party work style, discipline inspection commissions at all levels should promptly report to the leadership and authorities concerned those problems reported by the masses in their letters and visits that concern party work style and discipline, problems of implementing the party's line, principles and policies as well as the masses' opinions, requests, criticisms and suggestions, so that the leadership and authorities concerned will pay attention to these matters and take necessary measures to promptly solve the problems. It is necessary to supervise and urge organizations at all levels to earnestly handle problems reported in the letters and visits and properly handle the charges and petitions made by party members and masses. If the problems reported require investigation, party committees at all levels and their discipline inspection commissions should follow the principle of assigning different responsibilities at different levels and urge the authorities concerned to earnestly investigate and handle the cases. It is necessary to emulate those discipline inspection commissions that dare to handle cases involving leading organs, investigate problems involving leading cadres, resist the unhealthy practice of interceding for and shielding evildoers, and combat and investigate erroneous statements and actions. Every case must have a specific outcome. Cases that have remained unsolved for a long time should be earnestly reexamined. Party organization should be called into account if, without any justification, they should leave a case that requires long unsolved investigations. Informers and those who make charges should be protected. People who retaliate against them should be brought to justice. Those who make slanderous charges to frame others and make trouble should also be severely punished.

The conference emphasized that party committees and their discipline inspection commissions at all levels should pay attention to the work of handling letters and visits, strengthen leadership over this work, assign special personnel to take charge of this work and discuss related matters at regular intervals. Leaders should personally attend to and handle important letters and visits. Special efforts should be made to strengthen the work of discipline inspection commissions of counties as well as of county-level enterprises and establishments. We should see to it that most problems are solved at the grassroots unit where they occur. It is necessary to enhance the contingent of personnel handling letters and visits. Cadres engaged in this work at all levels should have strong party spirit, forge ahead despite difficulties, seek truth from facts, act according to the party's principles, be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, constantly enhance their political consciousness and improve their vocational skills, and do a better job of handling letters and visits by displaying a high sense of responsibility to the party and the people.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CADRES' ROLE IN PARTY WORK STYLE

HK010356 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 83 p 5

[Article by Xie Zhenhua: "Leading Cadres Must Play an Exemplary Role in Improving Party Work Style"]

[Text] Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly emphasized that the key to improving the party's work style lies in leading cadres. He requires leading cadres, especially senior cadres, to play an exemplary role.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has carried out a series of work projects to solve problems left over by the 10 years of internal disorder and to set to right things which were thrown into disorder. Great achievements have been made in strengthening the party ideologically and organizationally and in improving the party's work style. However, unhealthy tendencies still seriously exist in the party's work style. When talking about the privileges of cadres, Comrade Xiaoping sharply pointed out: "The masses of people oppose privileges and lower level cadres also oppose privileges. This is, first of all, directed against us, the senior cadres." "By seeking privileges, the cadres will naturally divorce themselves from the masses." "To rectify [zhengdun 2419 7319] the party's work style and improve social atmosphere, we must start from our senior cadres." All these expositions give us much food for thought. The attitude of leading cadres toward the party shake-up [zheng dang 2419 7825] and whether they can play an exemplary role in checking unhealthy tendencies will greatly influence the masses, for the masses always fix their eyes on us. Our experiences gained in experimental units show that if leading cadres are resolute and play an exemplary role in improving the party's work style, the confidence of the masses of party members will also be strengthened and better results will be achieved in the party shake-up. Otherwise, the party shake-up will take a round-about way and be carried out perfunctorily or superficially. Therefore, leading cadres must take the lead in improving the party's work style and must clearly and fully understand the necessity and imperativeness of the thorough party shake-up [quanmian zhengdang 0356 7240 2419 7825]. We must actively and conscientiously correct unhealthy tendencies and must acknowledge our own shortcomings. We must have the courage to firmly grasp the truth and to correct mistakes in the interests of the party and the people. We must overcome the erroneous attitude characterized by being concerned only about saving face and not telling the truth and by concealing mistakes for fear of criticism. Our party is a great Marxist party which has stood long-term tests. This is not because it never makes mistakes but because it adopts a thorough materialist attitude, acknowledges its mistakes, and makes continuous efforts to correct mistakes and continue to advance. Similarly, there is nothing to be afraid of if leading cadres have shortcomings and mistakes: what is dreadful is if they do not acknowledge their shortcomings and mistakes. If we do not evade contradictions, dare to analyze our own problems, and take resolute measures to solve them, our prestige will by no means be weakened but be enhanced, and we will continue to enjoy the trust of the people. For example, in accordance with the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's requirements to check unhealthy tendencies in building and distributing houses, our CPC committee held several meetings and required CPC Committee members to set an example in this respect. Quite a few leading cadres took the lead in examining their mistakes of violating regulations and set good examples in correcting the mistakes. Thus, when they required lower level cadres to implement the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's stipulations, they were perfectly reasonable and what they said was convincing.

As a result, the decisions of the higher authorities were carried out more quickly by the lower authorities. Leading cadres at various levels, who had occupied more or larger houses than they were entitled to, repeatedly examined their mistakes. Up to now, more than 90 percent of the problems concerning occupation of more than two houses or flats have been solved, and those who have occupied larger houses or flats than they are entitled to have paid the overdue rents or returned the unnecessary parts. Facts show that provided the CPC Committees are resolute and the leading cadres play a leading role, the problems existing in the party's work style will certainly be solved. Leading cadres who have been educated by our party for a long time are entrusted with the important task of carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future. We must carry forward the fine tradition of our party and take the lead in carrying out criticism and self-criticism. We must conscientiously subject ourselves to supervision by the masses, accept their criticisms, and endeavor to correct our shortcomings and mistakes. Leading cadres must be able to stand the test of history in the struggle to achieve a fundamental improvement in the party's work style.

On the question of leading cadres playing a leading role in improving the party's work style, what are the main problems to be solved first? The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" makes a series of brilliant expositions on questions such as eliminating factionalism, enhancing party spirit, maintaining the party's political discipline, opposing the practice of using one's position and power to seek private interests, opposing bureaucratism, and adhering to the party's system of democratic centralism. All these expositions have a basic idea, that is, to restore and carry forward our party's fine tradition characterized by maintaining close ties with the masses. Comrade Xiaoping has repeatedly exhorted us not to forget the precious heritage: the mass line and the mass viewpoint. He said: "We have experienced a number of difficult periods such as the land revolution, the war of resistance against Japan, and the war of liberation, during which we suffered tremendous hardships. Life was also very hard during the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea! Why were we able to tide over difficulties in the past? The fundamental reason is that our cadres and party members shared the hardships of the masses." Then he compared the present and the past and asked why people have so many complaints about our cadres despite the improvement in material conditions and their livelihood. These heuristic expositions are forceful encouragements for our leading cadres. The question of the party's work style is, in essence, a question of the party's relations with the masses. If a leading cadre is divorced from the masses, shows no concern for their weal and woe, and does not know their desires, he cannot really understand the party's policies and principles which reflect the desires of the broad masses of people. Still less will he be able to implement these policies and principles in a creative way and in light of the realities in his unit. He will gradually forget the purpose of serving the people heart and soul and, instead, will place himself above the organization and regard the unit he manages as his private manor. He will appoint people by favoritism and suppress those who hold different opinions. In short, if leading cadres are divorced from the masses, unhealthy tendencies will inevitably emerge. Therefore, Comrade Xiaoping has repeatedly emphasized that party organizations, party members, and party cadres must maintain close ties with the masses. He also pointed out that if a party organization is seriously divorced from the masses and does not adopt resolute measures to correct its mistakes, it will certainly be discarded by the people. There is no mistaking what these earnest expositions are aimed at. If a party in power is divorced from the masses, it will lose their confidence and support which is the source of its strength. The party's cause will end in failure and both the party and the state will probably perish. So we must maintain sharp vigilance.

However, since the unhealthy tendencies have become a common practice, it is very difficult to change them. Some comrades also understand that the unhealthy tendencies have seriously weakened the party's prestige, but they have got used to their own unhealthy practices. Some comrades always feel that they are not privileged in comparison with others and do not accept criticism from the masses. Other comrades agree in words to oppose unhealthy tendencies but continue in practice to encourage and engage in unhealthy tendencies. In some units, although the "Certain Regulations on Salary and Other Benefits for Senior Cadres" and "Certain Regulations on Salary and Other Benefits for Senior Army Cadres" have been repeatedly studied, in building houses for leading cadres they have still ignored and forgotten these regulations and have only paid attention to their being spacious and comfortable. Some comrades, knowing well that it is wrong, have tried in a thousand and one ways to establish relationships with other leading cadres and transfer their children or relatives to cities or to work in their units so they can also enjoy preferential treatment. Why has all this appeared? This is a question that every leading cadre should ponder carefully. If a leading cadre, who does not keep this word and often says yes but means no, wants to persuade other people to make efforts to improve the party's work style, what he says is certainly not convincing. Comrade Xiaoping said: "The masses always judge the cadres by their deeds rather than just by their words. A company commander or instructor cannot lead the company well unless he himself sets a good example. If the leading cadres do not set a good example, there cannot be a good atmosphere in the army and the fighting capacity of the army will be weakened." To carry forward the fine tradition of our party, which is characterized by maintaining close ties with the masses, we must think and act in one and the same way and make our actions tally with our words. We must really start from examining ourselves to check unhealthy tendencies. Those who have sunk into unhealthy tendencies, who are afraid of criticism and self-criticism, and who try never to offend anybody, are not actually so muddle-headed that they cannot distinguish between right and wrong. To put it bluntly, selfish ideas are doing mischief in their minds. If individualism is not overcome, the party's work style cannot be fundamentally improved.

By demanding that the leading cadres take the lead in improving the party's work style and in carrying forward the party's fine tradition of maintaining close ties with the masses, Comrade Xiaoping is actually demanding that the leading cadres should behave as qualified party members. He pointed out: "If our party wants to restore its fine tradition and work style, the problem that party members must be up to standard has yet to be solved. The question of whether party members have the requisite qualifications for and conform to the requirements for party members is not only a question for new party members but also one for some veteran party members."

We must realize that some comrades, including some veteran party members and leading cadres, probably were qualified when they were first admitted into the party or during the long-term struggles in the past and during the war times. They might even be outstanding party members. However, under the new historical conditions, for various subjective and objective reasons, they have lost the requisite qualifications of party members and, in the people's eyes, they do not look like Communist Party members at all. This is not alarmist talk but is fact. Leading cadres at various levels must take Comrade Xiaoping's warnings seriously and conscientiously check unhealthy tendencies. They must continue to carry forward the good traditions of the revolutionary war times and, with their exemplary actions, bring along the whole party and affect the masses, so as to make due contributions to achieving a fundamental improvement in the party's work style.

PRC COMPLETES 21 LARGE, MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECTS

OW031008 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- China completed 21 large and medium-sized key state projects in the first eight months of this year, according to the State Economic Commission today.

During the same period of last year, China completed 12 such projects.

Most of them are energy and transportation projects. They included the Matou power station and, Xiahuayuan power plant in Hebei, Majitang hydroelectric power station in Hunan, Xiaolongtan power plant in Yunnan, Shuangqiao-Huairou double track laying project in Beijing, newsprint production line at the Nanping paper mill in Fujian, Yujiatou water works in Hubei's Wuchang City and a number of sugar refineries.

In addition, China completed 12 single-item projects.

Earlier this year, China adopted stringent measures to curtail capital construction projects and set the ceiling at 55 billion yuan for all capital construction for 1983 to curb runaway spending and prevent further strains on the economy. The State Council took the decision to slash all capital construction projects outside state plans. Many provinces acted upon the decision and cancelled thousands of projects so as to concentrate financial and materials resources on key state projects.

To tighten control on scale of capital construction the State Council recently decided to tax construction projects built with extra-budgetary funds.

According to the State Economic Commission, the state target for the increase of iron ore this year was met by the end of August. Natural gas and cold storage projects are well on the way to meeting state targets. Petroleum projects have increased production capacity by four million tons and new railways completed total 340 kilometers.

STATE STATISTICS OFFICIAL ON NATIONAL ECONOMY

OW300059 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0800 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA) -- On the eve of National Day a responsible person of the State Statistical Bureau, in an interview with a XINHUA reporter, said: As a result of readjustment in the past 4 years, ratios between agriculture and light industry on the one hand and heavy industry on the other have been coordinated, and the national economy is now developing healthily.

This responsible person pointed out: The ratios between agriculture, light and heavy industry are major ratios in the national economy. Correctly arranging their ratios is an important factor in the healthy development of China's national economy. For a long time in the past, because of our "left" guiding ideology we one-sidedly developed heavy industry and caused serious backwardness in agriculture and light industry. As a result we suffered the imbalance of ratios between agriculture, light and heavy industry. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee we implemented the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy. In 1982, the ratios between agriculture, light and heavy industry showed a marked improvement, with major signs running as follows:

First, we have put an end to the long-standing situation in which heavy industry developed too rapidly, light industry fell behind, and agriculture stagnated. In the 13 years from 1966 to 1978, the average speed of annual growth of agriculture, light and heavy industry was in the ratio of one to two to three. From 1979 -- the year the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was held -- to 1982, annual total agricultural output value increased by an average of 7.5 percent; annual total light industrial output value increased by an average of 11.8 percent; annual total heavy industrial output value increased by an average of 3.4 percent. Thus, compared with the all-round development from 1966 to 1982, the speed of growth of agriculture, light and heavy industry was in the ratio of 1 to 1.9 to 2. The gaps were narrowed.

Second, the structure of agriculture, light and heavy industry has become reasonable compared with the past. The proportion that agriculture accounted for in total value of industrial and agricultural production rose from 27.8 percent in 1978 to 33.6 percent in 1982; light industry from 31.1 percent to 33.4 percent; but heavy industry decreased from 41.1 percent of 33 percent. On a long-term basis the proportion that agriculture accounts for will eventually decrease and industry, particularly heavy industry, will eventually rise, because industry develops faster than agriculture. However, the changes should be slow and level out so that ratios between agriculture, light and heavy industry can remain coordinated. Along with the readjustment in the past 4 years, we are reaching our goal.

Third, the development of the production of consumer goods suits the current needs of the people. In 1979-1982 the annual total value of agricultural and light industrial production increased by an average of 10 percent while the annual total volume of retail sales of commodities also increased by an average of 10 percent. Because of sufficient production and supply of consumer goods, residents' annual consumption in kind throughout the country increased by an average of 7.1 percent (all calculated according to comparable prices); per-capita grain consumption rose from 391 jin in 1978 to 450.9 jin; pork from 15.3 jin to 23.5 jin; and cotton cloth (including various blended fabrics and chemical fiber cloth) from 8.03 meters to 10 meters. The sales volume of all durable consumer goods also increased by a large margin.

Fourth, the production of goods of two major categories [means of production and means of subsistence] has become more balanced. While the output of the means of production should be boosted on a priority basis in the course of expanding production, the output of the means of subsistence should not be ignored. Nationally over the past 30 years or so, facts show that, whenever there was a dislocation between agricultural and light industrial production and production of heavy industrial goods, it was invariably the outcome of a drastic growth in the heavy industrial sector which turns out the means of production. Consequently, the agricultural and light industrial sectors, which turn out the means of subsistence, were overshadowed, causing a dislocation in the production of goods of the two major categories, and affecting the smooth expansion of production. During the 1966-1978 period, the gross value of agricultural and light industrial output grew at an average of 6.3 percent annually, whereas the gross value of heavy industrial output increased at an average of 11.8 percent annually. Because of the nearly 100 percent difference in growth between the two sectors, the need for expansion of production could not be matched, even by additional output of the means of subsistence. Thanks to readjustments made in the past 4 years, the gross value of agricultural and light industrial output grew at an average of 7.2 percent annually during 1966-1982, while the gross value of heavy industrial output grew at an average of 9.7 percent annually during the same period.

This ratio of growth -- 1 to 1.3 -- between the 2 sectors shows that the gap between the two major sectors has been narrowed.

Fifth, the two major departments -- the industrial and agricultural departments -- have developed together and helped each other forward. Bumper agricultural harvests were reaped in the past several consecutive years. The total grain output in 1982 reached 706,800 million jin, topping that of 1978 by 97,300 million jin; and the output of such economic crops as cotton, oil-bearing and sugar crops, cured tobacco, silk cocoons and tea also topped that of 1978 by 50 to over 100 percent, thus ensuring an abundant supply of food and raw materials for the production of light industrial goods and textile products and for industrial development as a whole. Following the economic development in the rural areas, the peasants' purchasing power has continued to increase. In 1982 the total volume of retail sales in the rural areas reached 144,800 million yuan, topping that of 1978 by 82.6 percent and representing an annual increase of 16.2 percent. This shows that the market for light and heavy industrial products have increasingly expanded. At the same time light and heavy industries have been supplying more and more industrial consumer goods, construction materials and a great variety of the means of production in the rural areas. Although certain famous brands of consumer goods, walking tractors, quality fertilizer and other means of production needed by the peasants are still in short supply, economic ties between industry and agriculture have by and large been much closer and these two economic departments have helped each other forward.

The responsible person of the State Statistical Bureau also mentioned that coordination in the proportional relations between agriculture, light and heavy industry is still preliminary and that the foundation of such relations is still weak. Many factors of imbalanced development within the agricultural and light and heavy industrial sectors and within the industrial, agricultural, communications, transport and capital construction departments, as well as between the industrial and agricultural departments and the communications, transport and construction departments, have yet to be resolved. For example, the agricultural groundwork is still weak; the production mix in light industrial production, the organizational structure, and the production methods and technology of our enterprises are still incompatible with the consumer pattern and market demands; proportional relations within heavy industry are still not fully co-ordinated; communications and transportation are still incompatible with the development of production and construction; and investment in fixed assets is still excessive. All these facts can be regarded as the greatest potential danger affecting the proportional relations between agriculture, light and heavy industry. This calls for further implementation of the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement, to achieve a more stable balance at a higher level. (statistical tables will be transmitted separately) [XINHUA editorial notation]

#### NORTHERN AREAS SCORE RESULTS IN ENERGY SAVING

0W300135 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0146 GMT 29 Sep 83

[By reporter Wu Jianmin]

[Text] Harbin, 29 Sep (XINHUA) -- This reporter has learned from the energy conservation conference of 13 northern provinces, municipalities and regions, which ended here recently, that 13 provinces, municipalities and regions of northeast, north and northwest China have built 82 energy conservation projects during the last 3 years, using exhaust heat and retrieving combustible gas from the production process. The amount of energy saved for the state each year is equivalent to 830,000 metric tons of standard coal.

Under construction are 57 more such energy conservation projects. It is estimated that upon completion of these projects in 1985, 3 million metric tons of standard coal will be saved each year.

Since 1980 Liaoning Province has built eight centralized heat supply projects in Shenyang, Anshan, Dalian, Fushun and four other cities, all using the exhaust heat from power plants and smelters. These projects supplied heat to an area of 11.6 million square meters and made possible the closing of 940 boiler rooms, saving 440,000 metric tons of standard coal in a single heating season. Besides reducing urban environmental pollution, they also did away with some 5,600 boiler room workers.

Benxi, Fushun, Xian, Shijiazhuang and Changchun Cities each built an energy conservation project, using combustible gases retrieved from coke furnaces and mining pits. These projects are capable of turning out 570,000 cubic meters of coal gas, enough to meet the needs of 200,000 residents and a number of industries. In the past, these gases were either lost or burned up.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON BANKS' CAPITAL CIRCULATION ROLE

HK030537 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Giving Full Play to the Role and Function of Banks -- Seventh Discourse on the Way To Raise Economic Results"]

[Text] At present, the working capital of our country's state-run enterprises already totals more than 300 billion yuan. This is an extremely valuable asset for carrying out the four modernizations program. Working capital for an enterprise is as important as blood for a human body. During the past few years we have carried out some reforms in our management and employment of working capital and, as a result, the turnover period of our working capital has been shortened. However, we have not yet radically improved the situation of enterprises employing excessive amounts of working capital with low efficiency and thus causing several billion yuan used as working capital in the country to become locked into certain circulation links or even to become "dead money" no longer in circulation. This situation reflects the fact that some enterprises are poorly managed, with low economic results. We should speed up the circulation of our working capital and enliven the use of "dead money" to raise our enterprises' economic results.

To raise the economic results of our enterprises in employing their working capital, we must adopt comprehensive measures to reform their systems and management. At present, one key to accelerating the circulation of our enterprises' working capital is that our banks should fully perform their function so as to promote the development of our enterprises. That is to say we should promote improved administration and management in our enterprises through utilizing economic levers such as credit and interest rates and try by every means to raise economic results. The amount of working capital employed and the length of the working capital circulation period are important criteria by which to measure the economic results of our enterprises. Any enterprise which wants to become powerful in the competition of the domestic and foreign market must do its best to improve its administration and management and should grasp the shortening of work capital's circulation period as a point at which to make a breakthrough in improving the quality of the enterprise and raising its economic results. For an enterprise to fail to achieve any economic results or have low economic results will have a bad impact on the income of its staff and workers. Such an enterprise will finally be ousted from the market.

Banks at all levels must take up their functions in the unified management of funds, guide our enterprises in striving to fulfill state plans, and promote our enterprises in more satisfactorily raising their economic results. Our banks can play an extremely great and active role and have a vast scope for maneuver in concentrating all resources to ensure the state's construction of key projects and the technical transformation of existing enterprises, in continuously improving the quality of products and increasing their variety, and in increasing the production of marketable products that meet the demands of society. In giving credit for working capital and fixing the interest rate, our banks should implement the principle of dealing with each enterprise on its merits and selecting the fine ones to support. How much credit the bank should give and whether or not the bank should give any credit must be based on the prerequisite of whether or not it will raise the economic results of the whole society. As for those enterprises which scramble for raw materials and energy with major sections of our industry and produce dead stocks of products, we should adopt the measure of increasing the interest rate on any credit given to them and must not use credit to protect such backward enterprises. As for those enterprises that we have decided to close down or merge and whose production we have decided to shift, we must not only refuse to give them any credit but should also force them to close down or shift their production. As for those units which have disregarded our financial and economic discipline, raised funds without authorization and diverted their working capital to other purposes, we should use measures related to credit to punish them. In short, we should make drifting along impossible for those enterprises which do not try to do their best to improve their administration and management, who make no efforts except asking for unlimited credit from our banks, and who are accustomed to "eating from the same big pot."

GUANGMING RIBAO ON ROLE OF TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS

HK030348 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Li Shenglin: "Strengthen the Building of Township Government"]

[Text] State power consists of central and local governments. We must build both central and local governments in a satisfactory way. Without a central government it will not be possible to formulate unified principles and policies; and without a local government it is impossible to implement the principles and policies of central authorities. Just as Comrades Peng Zhen said: "Grassroots state power organs are the basic organizations of state power of the people's democratic dictatorship and an important base of various kinds of work by the state." ("Explanations on the Draft of the Revised Constitution of the PRC") By mentioning "base" here, he means organizing the masses of people to achieve socialist modernization, mediating contradictions among the people, raising the people's level of spiritual civilization, suppressing the tiny number of counterrevolutionaries, maintaining public security, ensuring that the people are the masters of the country, and so on. It can thus be seen that during the phase of socialism the role of grassroots state power organs can be neither neglected nor weakened.

Our party and state have always attached importance to the building of state power organs at the grassroots level. In 1950 the Central People's Government promulgated the "General Organizational Rules Concerning Township (Administrative Village) People's Government" and the "Instructions on Perfecting Township Government Organizations." They played an important role in the building of rural state power during the initial period of the founding of the PRC and their influence was also felt everywhere for a considerably long time afterwards. History has proved that China's grassroots state power organs have played an important role in realizing the change from new democracy to socialism and in socialist construction.

It is a pity that the 1958 movement to organize people's communes throughout the country upset the normal progress of China's grassroots state power organs in the countryside. The management system which "integrates government administration with economic management," a system set up in the course of the movement, had quite a few drawbacks. The fact that over the last 20 years or so the development of China's rural economy and political construction has been seriously impeded and the situation in which the present institution of the rural production system of contracted responsibilities and the rapid development of specialization in production are not congruous with the management system which "integrates government administration with economic management" have fully proved that the system of "integrating government administration with economic management" does not suit the development needs of the social productive forces in China's countryside. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has corrected the "leftist" mistakes of the past and put forth in good time the propositions of putting an end to the system of "integrating government administration with economic management" and of separately setting up township governments and economic management organizations, with each attending to their own duties. This new system has been explicitly affirmed by the new Constitution. The organizational law of local people's governments at various levels has provided concrete stipulations concerning the functions of township governments. The separation of government administration from commune management does not mean simplistically restoring the rural systems prior to 1958. It is a new conclusion drawn under the guidance of the general theoretical principles of Marxism on state power building and under new historical conditions and new positive results which we have achieved since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It has enriched the experience in the building of state power in China's socialist countryside and is, therefore, of great significance for promoting the development of rural economy and the democratization of political affairs.

The work of separately setting up township governments and production organizations has just started. We must constantly sum up its concrete experience and theoretical significance in the course of practice. However, attention must be paid to the following three things the moment the work is started.

The work of separately setting up township governments and production organizations must be conducive to the development of production. The socialist superstructure is designated to protect the socialist public ownership system and to promote the development of socialist production. As Lenin pointed out: The socialist regime must "pay special attention to boosting labor productivity." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 28, p 461) Township governments are the primary organizations of local state power directly linked with production units. The work of a township government has a vital bearing on the success or failure of agricultural production. Practice has proved that the practice of separately setting up township governments and production organizations is conducive to the development of production. It has overcome the previous subjective practice of issuing harmful, blind orders, has enabled various production organizations to lead production in accordance with the principle of adapting measures to local conditions, and has put an end to the previous package work mode in which no distinction is made between the functions of the party and those of the government and between government administration and commune management. Whether or not the work of separately setting up township governments and production organizations is carried out well and whether or not it can promote production are a real testing criterion.

The work of separately setting up township governments and production organizations must be conducive to the development of democracy. A government under the people's democratic dictatorship is a government of the working people.

Attaining a high level of socialist democracy is our fundamental objective. One of the important reasons for changing the system of "integrating government administration with economic management" is to further strengthen the democratization of political affairs in the countryside. Township governments are grassroots state power organizations directly related to the people. Particular attention must be paid to absorbing the broad numbers of working people to participate in government administrative work. Lenin said: "Our aim is to ensure that every toiler, having finished his 8 hours' task in productive labor, shall perform state duties without pay." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 27, p 251) The state duties mentioned here refer to participation in administering the state. To administer the state, it is imperative to develop democracy and to earnestly extend democracy to various aspects of political, economic, cultural, and social lives. After government administration and commune management are separated it is essential to ensure the masses' democratic rights to select, supervise and recall cadres and their right to participate directly in the administration of collective economy and of various cultural and educational undertakings, and essential to organize the masses to take part in the villagers' committees and to practice self-government by villagers, and so on. The more socialist democracy is developed, the more consolidated the people's regime, and the more thriving and developed the socialist cause will become.

The work of separately setting up township governments and production organizations must be conducive to lightening the burden on the people. Whether to add to or to lighten the burden on the people represents a fundamental difference between the government of the exploiting classes and that of the people. Governments under the people's democratic dictatorship at various levels are organs which serve the people. Although such an organ has administrative expenses, on no account should it add to the burden on the people. The Paris Commune implemented the slogan of a "cheap government" and the wages of commune committee members were not higher than those of skilled workers. The objective of "better troops and simpler administration" put forth by Comrade Mao Zedong was also to lighten the burden on the people and to raise work efficiency. At present, while separating government administration from commune management, in some places a tendency has emerged in which the number of township cadres is growing. Efforts should be made to correct it.

#### PRC BOASTS MOST MISSILE FAST ATTACK CRAFT

HK300742 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 83 p 3

[*"Excerpts" from SHANGHAI YIBAO [0006 3189 6230 1032]: "China Tops the World in the Number of Missile-Carrying Fast Attack Craft"*]

[Text] China ranks first in the number of missile-carrying fast attack craft. It now has 188 such ships in service, 68 more than the Soviet Union which has only 120 in service. Those missile-carrying fast attack craft in service include types with 200-ton displacement, each armed with four short-range surface-to-surface missiles. Another type is of 80-ton displacement and is armed with two short-range surface-to-surface missiles. At present more than 30 countries and areas in the world have missile-carrying fast attack craft. The navies of the United States and the United Kingdom do not have such ships.

#### SHANGHAI LEGAL PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED IN JANUARY

GW300412 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] According to a WEN HUI BAO report, the SHANGHAI FAZHI BAO [SHANGHAI LEGAL SYSTEM NEWS] will formally begin publication in January 1984 and will be put on sale in Shanghai as well as throughout the country.

The Shanghai FAZHI BAO will be sponsored by the municipal Judicial Bureau. It will a one-sheet tabloid paper published once a week.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES HONGQI TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK030248 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 83 p 7

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[Text] Article by Bo Yibo: "Several Questions on Developing the National Economy Proportionately and In a Planned Way"

Article by Gong Yuzhi: "A Decisive Struggle Which Corrected the Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals -- Studying Expositions on Intellectuals in 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"

Article by Lu Ding: "Uphold Truth, Fear Nothing -- Understanding Gained Through Studying 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"

Article by Huang Nansen, Shi Defu, and Chen Zhishang: "Marx's Understanding and Criticism of Humanitarianism"

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Article by Jing Ping: "It Is Necessary To Have Both Overall Planning and Flexibility"

Article by Wang Yu: "Unfold Literary and Art Criticism, Promote Flourishing Creation -- Notes on Activities of Shaanxi's 'Bigeng' Literary Study Group"

Article by Yang Shengqun: "Cautious and Careful, Conscientious and Meticulous -- Several Instances of How Comrade Mao Zedong Personally Proofread Documents and Wrote Notices on Corrections of Errors"

Article by the HONGQI Theoretical Education Editorial Office: "Explanations of Several Important Notions in 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping':

VII. On Literature and Art (31-33)

VII. On Socialist Spiritual Civilization (34-36)

Article by He Beiren: "We Cannot 'Make Allowances' for Everything in This Way"

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON COAL PRODUCTION GUIDELINE

In the item "Conference Sets Guideline for Coal Production" in the 29 September China DAILY REPORT, page K 9, paragraph one, lines two through four make read ... What should coal production units and coal miners do? The national conference on capital construction projects in coal production which just ended put forward .... (supplying dropped words).

BRIEFS

NATIONAL EDUCATION THEORETICAL SEMINAR -- The national meeting on rural educational theories concluded in Jinzhou City, Liaoning, today. Theoretical workers and leading cadres from 29 education research units and more than 40 colleges and universities of 18 provinces and municipalities held extensive discussions on our country's current rural education and theoretical issues. They also exchanged experiences in running schools in rural areas. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 83 SK]

FUJIAN REPORTS EMPLOYMENT, WAGES INCREASE

0W031236 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Over the past 4 years, cities and townships in Fujian have taken a variety of measures to increase employment. A total of 722,000 people were employed in 1979-82. As a result, many people unemployed in past years have found jobs. The number of family members supported by each worker was reduced from 1.95 in 1980 to 1.79 in 1982. In addition, workers' wages have increased; the award system and piece-rate wage system have been adopted; and labor insurance benefits and various subsidies have increased. For instance, the average wage in a unit owned by the whole people increased from 611 yuan to 793 yuan in 1978-82; the proportion of wages accounted for by labor insurance welfare funds rose from 12.4 percent to 20.5 percent. In addition, a worker's income also increased as a result of the additional non-staple food subsidy, birth planning and only-child subsidies, and home leave allowances, and the increase of subsidies for traveling expenses and baths and haircut rates.

According to a sample survey on income and expenses of workers' households, a worker was able to spend an average of 481 yuan on living in 1982, an increase of 27.5 percent over 1980 (without counting the inflation factor). The proportion of workers' households that are low-income households with annual living expenses of less than 240 yuan dropped from 6.6 percent in 1980 to 0.6 percent, while that of well-off households with an annual income exceeding 600 yuan rose from 8.5 percent in 1980 to 18.8 percent.

JIANGSU EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPROVING CADRES

0W030301 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Sep 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Firmly Implement the Policy of Making Cadres More Revolutionary, Younger in Average Age, Better Educated, and Professionally More Competent"]

[Excerpts] Making cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent is an important policy put forward by the party Central Committee in order to develop the socialist four modernizations. It constitutes the core of the party's organizational line for the new period. The current provincial meeting on party organizational work stresses that it is necessary to implement, steadfastly and with a high sense of urgency, the policy of making cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly through the administrative restructuring of various organs at the provincial and municipal levels, fairly good results have been attained in making cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent among the rank and file and in leading bodies. However, generally speaking, the average age of general cadres and those in leading bodies remains high, their cultural standards are still low, and the number of professionals is still limited. This situation has basically not changed. But some of our comrades are not aware of this situation. They are often satisfied with the existing state of affairs and seek no change. They are reluctant to take action or move forward. We must quicken our pace in making cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. We must achieve a great breakthrough in making the leading bodies at all levels more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent in the course of administrative restructuring. More important is that we further improve our ideological education and unify our ideas on the basis of the line, principles, and policy of the party Central Committee.

Although we may encounter all kinds of difficulties in the course of making cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent, we must realize that there exist also many favorable conditions. More and more comrades have come to realize the need to implement the central authorities' principle and policy of making cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. Administrative restructuring of various central and state organs and of the various units directly under the province's administration has laid a fine foundation for making cadres of the leading bodies more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. Those organs and units have attained valuable experience in this connection. Also, we have fairly abundant manpower. After having done work on cadres for several years, we have discovered and trained a large number of outstanding young cadres. At the same time, the people's thinking has continuously been emancipated. The influence of "leftist" ideas has been curbed, and more and more people are paying attention to respecting knowledge and intellectuals. Provided we turn all these favorable conditions into a motive force in carrying out our work, we are fully confident that we will be able to make our cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent in line with the requirements of the central authorities and the provincial CPC Committee.

#### HAN PEIXIN ADDRESSES JIANGSU STUDY CLASS

OW030121 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] A meeting on what has been gained from studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" was held on the morning of 30 September by the third class for studying the "Selected Works" run by the provincial party committee for leading cadres at the departmental and bureau levels of organizations directly under the province.

Comrades (Sun Rujin), (Qi Jiniao), and (Ye Chunsheng) told the meeting what they gained from studying the book.

Comrade Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, heard the statements made at the meeting. He also explained to the meeting what he had gained from studying the "Selected Works" in connection with the realities in Jiangsu and with the purpose of finding out how to strengthen and improve party leadership.

Comrade Han Peixin said: Comrade Xiaoping has pointed out that the first step to be taken in improving and strengthening party leadership is to consolidate party organizations so as to raise the quality of the party's ranks and enhance the party's fighting power. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party, for the purpose of solving the many problems left over from the decade of chaos and developing China's socialist cause, has waged a series of struggles under extremely difficult and complex conditions. As a result, the party has made very great achievements in its work and substantial improvement in its conditions. Nevertheless, many serious problems still remain in the party: First, there is impurity of organization; second, there is impurity of ideology and style of work.

Currently the party's line, principles and policies are correct. Moreover, a correct form of party organization has also emerged. Of utmost importance is good consolidation of the party's ranks. Conscientious study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as a major step to become ideologically prepared for all-round consolidation of the party. The central link in improving party leadership is good consolidation of party organizations and improvement of the state of party organization.

He noted that, in order to improve and strengthen party leadership, it is necessary to successfully carry out reform of the party leadership system. One major step in this regard is the current restructuring of party and government organizations at all levels and the reshuffling of leading bodies at all levels in accordance with the needs of the four modernizations drive.

He said: One thing of very great importance to successful reform of the party leadership system is the success of leading bodies in their own building. Particularly important here is the need for truthful practice of democratic centralism and collective leadership as called for by Comrade Xiaoping. This merits special attention from the newly formed leading bodies in our various departments. They should focus their attention on overcoming two phenomena: One is that every decision has to be made with the No 1 leader taking command and giving approval himself; the other is that either the minority refuses to implement the decision adopted by the majority, or the collective leadership has to make a decision on everything, however trivial it may be, while no individual wants to take personal responsibility. Neither of these two phenomena is a correct way to strengthen party leadership.

Comrade Han Peixin also noted that, in order to improve party leadership, it is necessary to make further efforts to follow the correct ideological line, uphold the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, emancipate the mind and set it in motion, proceed from reality in doing everything, and perform one's work in a creative manner. Two phenomena appear frequently: One is the practice of ignoring the need to proceed from reality and to simply and mechanically copy, quote, and transmit instructions from higher-ups; the other is the practice of people handling everything in the conventional way, ignoring the need to investigate and study new situations and new problems, maintaining a rigid way of thinking and an attitude of sticking to old ways, being content with things as they are and refusing to accept new things. It is imperative to get rid of both of these phenomena.

#### HAN PEIXIN ADDRESSES JIANGSU EDUCATION CONFERENCE

OW300549 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] According to a report by this station's reporter (Ye Lin), the provincial popular education work conference, which lasted 5 days, ended in Nanjing today. Attending the conference were responsible comrades in charge of educational work and education bureau directors from the party committees and governments of the various cities, counties, and districts, as well as comrades from higher teachers' colleges and schools, and the departments and units of provincial organizations concerned, totaling more than 300 people.

Based on the province's actual situation, the conference studied and discussed the province's tasks in the sphere of popular education before 1985, and measures for carrying out these tasks centered on the question of how to implement the guidelines of the national popular education work conference. The conference maintained that, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province's popular education front has scored marked achievements and the situation is fine. The conference pointed out that the serious effects of the 10 turbulent years on the education front cannot be eliminated quickly, and that many problems still exist in the province's popular education sphere, as such education is still far from being able to meet the demands of economic construction, social development, and socialist spiritual civilization.

The conference stressed that currently it is necessary to grasp the following three aspects of work: 1) conscientiously solving the situation in which education is divorced from reality and incompatible with economic development; 2) adhering to the policy of "walking on two legs" and increasing educational funds through various channels to practically improve the conditions for running schools; 3) consolidating and equipping the leading bodies of schools well and strengthening the work of building contingents of teachers.

At the conclusion of the conference, Comrade Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee, arrived and delivered a speech. He called on party committees at all levels to conscientiously study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," fully understand the strategic significance of educational work, and raise the consciousness of the whole party in grasping education in the same way as economic work.

Comrade Han Peixin stressed: Currently it is necessary to strengthen investigation and study, to do a good job of planning, to conscientiously grasp the building of the educational departments' leading bodies and the contingents of teachers, to further strengthen schools' ideological and political work, and mobilize all trades and professions to give concern and support for the development of the cause of education.

Comrade Han Peixin hoped that all comrades on the education front will carry forward the fine tradition of arduous struggle, liberate their ideology and enhance their spirit to create a new situation in the province's education work.

The provincial party committee's Deputy Secretary Sun Han delivered a speech on fully understanding the strategic significance of popular education work, further strengthening the party's leadership over popular education work and other issues.

During the conference, Ye Xutai, the provincial party committee's Standing Committee member and Propaganda Department director, and Vice Governor Yang Yongyi also came and spoke.

#### NANJING PLA UNITS ASSESS TRANSPORT PREPAREDNESS

OW031223 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 83 p 1

[By Sun Xinhua and Liu Shandong]

[Text] Nanjing PLA units held a work meeting 19-23 September in Nanjing on transport for war preparedness.

Since 1978, the armymen and people in Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, and Shanghai have conscientiously implemented the principle of "overall planning, stressing the main points, combining peacetime training with wartime needs, and basing oneself on reality," and have made unremitting efforts to gradually strengthen the transport organizations for war preparedness in all provinces, cities, and counties. The protection of transportation has now begun to take shape, and an expedient plan for protecting railways, stations, harbors, and other important wartime communication centers affirmed by the state in case of emergency has been basically drawn up. In addition, they have held more than 290 exercises throwing up pontoon bridges across rivers, and loading and unloading under blackout conditions. As a result, our capability in rapid transport in an emergency has been improved. We have laid a good foundation for the development of transport work for future war preparedness.

In view of the new situation, the meeting reshuffled the Nanjing area leading group on transport for war preparedness. Zhang Ming, deputy commander of Nanjing PLA units, was appointed to be head of the leading group. Yang Di, secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee; Chen Huanyou, vice governor of Jiangsu; Zhang Zhaowan, vice governor of Zhejiang; Huang Yu, vice governor of Anhui; Ba Zhongtan, deputy chief of staff of the Nanjing PLA units; and Gao Yu, deputy director of the Logistics Department of the Nanjing PLA units, were appointed to be deputy heads of the leading group. Comrade Zhang Ming spoke at the meeting.

#### JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI VIEWS STUDYING DENG'S WORKS

OW221570 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of provincial-level department and bureau directors on 1 October at the (Zhengxi) guest house to summarize the experience of the provincial-level classes in studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." The meeting called on all cadres to sum up their past experience in studying the "Selected Works," repeatedly and assiduously study the key points and deepen their understanding. It also called on them to solve existing problems in close connection with their actual spiritual and work conditions and further intensify the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

Since early August, the provincial CPC Committee had run three study classes. The classes were attended by cadres who were provincial-level department and bureau directors. A total of 246 cadres left their posts to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in three groups. At the same time, the party committees of the provincial-level organs also sponsored study classes for cadres. A total of 1,219 cadres attended the study classes.

(Bi Yongchun), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and head of the Propaganda Department under the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting. While reaffirming the past achievements in studying the "Selected Works," he put forward a proposal to intensify the study of the "Selected Works" and raise one's awareness at all times.

Comrade Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the end of the meeting. On the question of adhering to the party's ideological line in seeking truth from facts, he talked about his own experience in the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." He said: The party's ideological line in seeking truth from facts was put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong during the Yanan rectification campaign. Comrade Deng Xiaoping brought up this question again during the new historical period and made new explanations.

How do we seek truth from facts? On the basis of his own experience, Comrade Bai Dongcai stressed the need to carry out the following tasks:

1. It is necessary to lay a solid theoretical foundation of Marxism-Leninism. Efforts must be made particularly to grasp Marxist philosophical thinking.
2. It is essential to resolutely follow the correct political orientation and adhere to the four fundamental principles. This is the basic prerequisite in developing the four modernizations program.
3. It is imperative to strengthen one's party spirit and succeed in seeking truth from facts in dealing with major issues.
4. Efforts must be made to conduct investigation and study, maintain close ties with the masses, and refrain from losing contact with reality.

5. It is necessary to persistently exercise democratic centralism, and firmly implement the ideological line in seeking truth from facts.

#### JIANGXI POLICE AWARDED FOR TRACKING CRIMINALS

OW300145 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] According to a report by our station correspondent (Yang Jin) and reporter (Sai Shuyang), the Jiangxi Brigade of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force called a meeting this morning in the auditorium of the provincial Public Security Department to celebrate the victory in tracking down the Wang brothers. An order from the Chinese People's Armed Police Force was read at the meeting. The order confers the title of "Good Adviser Going Ahead of Others" on (Wu Zengxing), the title of "Enemy-Annihilating Hero" on (Zheng Wanshou), and the title of "Sharp Fighter in Arresting Criminals" on (Zhang Xiangqing), and awards second-glass heroic model medals to these three persons. The meeting also commended other meritorious collectives and individuals of the Jiangxi Brigade of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force.

Between 13 and 18 September, the PLA unit stationed in Jiangxi and the public security cadres and policemen, armed police personnel and militiamen of the province, with support from the masses, made a joint effort in Guangchang County to arrest Wang Zhongfang and Wang Zongwei, two criminals on the Ministry of Public Security's wanted list on charges of killing people with guns. The Wang brothers used their guns to resist arrest, and, in the course of fighting, they were shot to death.

In the fight with these criminals, communications adviser (Wu Zengxing), deputy squad leader (Zhang Xiangqing) and fighter (Zheng Wanshou) of the Jiangxi Brigade of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force displayed the revolutionary, heroic spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and the militant style of continuous brave fighting. They thus made striking contributions to the victory in stopping the Wang brothers.

Attending the meeting were some 800 people, including Li Zhenjun, deputy political commissar of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force Headquarters; Wang Zhaorong, Standing Committee member of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Political and Legal Affairs Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee; Zheng Xiaoxian, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; (Wang Changfu), commander of the Fujian Brigade of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force; as well as responsible comrades of the departments concerned in Jiangxi and representatives of the Jiangxi Brigade of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force.

Speeches were made at the meeting by Li Zhenjun, deputy political commissar of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force Headquarters; and (Sun Shusheng), director of the provincial Public Security Department and political commissar of the Jiangxi Brigade of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force.

#### CHEN GUODONG AT SHANGHAI: PARTY EDUCATION MEETING

OW040551 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] The second meeting on the work of the Party School under the municipal party committee ended this morning.

Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and president of the Party School, and Yang Di and Ruan Chongwu, secretaries of the municipal party committee, attended the meeting.

Entrusted to the municipal party committee, Comrade Yang Di made a summary report at the meeting. Yang Di said: Party committees at various levels in the municipality should draw a profound lesson from historical experience and fully understand the urgency and importance of regularizing party school education from the strategic standpoint of training successors to the communist cause. They should correctly handle the relationship between turning out products and training qualified personnel, between training and employing cadres, between immediate and long-term needs, and between the part and the whole. They should assign proper priority to party school work and the education of cadres, and do this work effectively and in a down-to-earth manner.

Yang Di said: While readjusting and strengthening second echelon cadres, we should make vigorous efforts to train third echelon cadres. Such key leading cadres should be able to guide their actions with communist ideology and to use the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method to solve the various new complicated problems in socialist construction. If the members of leading bodies at and above the district or county level are trained into staunch communists, the general situation in Shanghai will be basically stable, there will be no lack of successors to carry on our socialist cause, and our magnificent communist cause will continue. In his speech at the meeting, Comrade Chen Guodong said: On the question of cadres' education, we should have a sense of historical responsibility. Party committees should be determined to make efforts and spend money for the purpose of raising the cadres' educational level. In addition, the cadres themselves should raise their consciousness of the need to study and not begrudge the time spent for this purpose.

After analyzing the current domestic and international situation, Comrade Chen Guodong said: In undertaking the arduous task of building socialism with distinctive Chinese features, we must train large numbers of cadres who are experienced in struggle and have a basic knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory in order to meet the needs of the four modernizations.

#### SHANGHAI: INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE IMPROVES PARTY STYLE

OW040345 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Since its establishment the new leading body of the party committee of industrial enterprises of Shanghai Municipality has attached importance to strengthening itself by improving party style. At its first democratic life meeting, the new leading body laid down a 12-point rule which all the members of the party committee are required to observe.

The 12-point rule reads as follows:

1. It is imperative to persist in the system of studying once a week (every Saturday), to have a good grasp of the party's line, principles and policies, to struggle against all wrong statements and actions, and to maintain political unity with the party Central Committee.
2. The party committee must hold a meeting every week (every Friday) and collectively discuss and decide on major matters in strict accordance with democratic centralism.
3. It is imperative to persist in the system of holding a democratic life meeting every 6 months to make criticism and self-criticism, and to sum up lessons and experiences in order to strengthen unity and improve work.

4. It is imperative to persist in the system of holding weekly meetings of personnel of the party committee and the administrative department in order to keep each other informed, to strengthen their unity and coordination and to accomplish various tasks set by the municipal party committee and People's Government.
5. The political office must hold a meeting every week, perform its functions, keep itself informed, and do a good job in coordinating with other offices.
6. All members of the party committee must strictly observe party discipline and accept supervision by the Discipline Inspection Commission in party discipline and style; they must not resist, reprove or make things difficult for cadres of departments concerned.
7. Members of the party committee must participate in the activities of the party groups to which they are assigned, brief them on their thoughts, study the situation, and accept supervision by party members; if they cannot attend a party group meeting for some reason, they must ask for leave; they must not be deliberately absent.
8. Members of the party committee must not write informal notes to or intercede with the departments concerned for the benefit of children of relatives, friends, old colleagues, or comrades in arms in regard to enrollment in schools and colleges, job assignments, or employment.
9. When members of the party committee have a housing problem, they must report the problem to the party organization, which should solve it according to relevant regulations; they must not seek special privileges through the back door.
10. Members of the party committee must not appropriate enterprises' new products in the name of trial-using them free of charge; they must not gain extra advantage by unfair means, such as by buying products marked for trial-marketing at lower prices within the enterprise; they must not write informal notes enabling relatives and friends to obtain products and materials in short supply; and they must not use public funds for purposes of dining, drinking, or sightseeing.
11. Members of the party committee must strictly and conscientiously abide by regulations on the use of official vehicles.
12. Members of the party committee must regularly make thorough study and investigation, acquaint themselves with new situations, study new problems, heed the opinions of basic-level cadres and people, and give quick, definite answers to lower-level units regarding their reports and their requests for instructions.

GUANGDONG LEADERS ATTEND NATIONAL DAY FUNCTION

HK010224 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Summary] The Guangdong Provincial People's Government gave a National Day film soiree in Guangzhou on 30 September. Over 4,000 people from all walks of life were present. Also attending were responsible party and government leaders of Guangdong and Guangzhou including Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Lin Ruo, Liang Linghuang, Wu Nansheng, Xu Shijie, and Ye Xuanping; and responsible comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units, members of the Central Advisory and Discipline Inspection Commissions, and old comrades who have retired to the second line, including You Taizhong, Wang Meng, Peng Jiaqing, and Yan Fusheng.

REN ZHONGYI AT PARTY FOR GUANGDONG ATHLETES

HK040311 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Summary] The provincial CPC Committee and government gave a grand party on the evening of 3 October to welcome the victorious Guangdong delegation to the national games on its return from Shanghai. Responsible comrades of the province and Guangzhou City including Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Lin Ruo, Liang Lingguang, Wu Nansheng, Yang Yingbin, Luo Tian, Liang Weilin, Chen Yueping, Yang Kanghua, Zhong Ming, Yang Deyuan, Wang Pingshan, and Ye Xuanping attended the party. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Governor Liang Lingguang made a speech congratulating the Guangdong squad on its fine achievements.

GOVERNOR ADDRESSES GUANGDONG OVERSEAS CHINESE CONGRESS

HK300831 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Summary] Yesterday, at the closing ceremony of the third Guangdong provincial congress of returned Overseas Chinese, Governor Liang Lingguang spoke, saying: "We have attached great importance to bringing into play our province's advantages of bordering on Hong Kong and Macao and of having many Overseas Chinese. We will not change our open-door policy and our policy on enlivening the domestic economy. We will also not change our basic policies on uniting the broad Overseas Chinese and giving play to their active role in socialist modernization.

"Recently, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have taken many measures to implement the flexible policies on importing foreign capital and intellectual resources and qualified personnel from abroad. Of them, they have especially mentioned that it is necessary to give more preferential treatment to Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots who return to invest in factories.

"Overseas Chinese affairs departments and organizations of the federations of Overseas Chinese at all levels in our province must correctly understand the current situation, strengthen confidence, strive to serve as a link for the party and the government with returned Overseas Chinese, family members of Overseas Chinese, and Overseas Chinese abroad, hold high the banner of patriotism, closely link Overseas Chinese affairs work with our province's economic construction, do everything for economic construction, and do work in a down-to-earth manner and well. Moreover, they must exercise good control of and run well public welfare facilities donated by Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, as well as enterprises run with Overseas Chinese capital. It is essential to treasure and protect their enthusiasm for loving the country and their hometowns."

Liang Lingguang emphatically pointed out that at present it is especially imperative to implement the policy on intellectuals who are returned Overseas Chinese or who are family members of Overseas Chinese.

He demanded that returned Overseas Chinese and family members of Overseas Chinese work and study hard at their own posts; strengthen ties with their relatives and friends abroad; disseminate the policies of the party and the government, particularly the policies on Overseas Chinese affairs and on unifying the motherland; do well in importing foreign capital and advanced technology and equipment; and supervise the implementation of policies on Overseas Chinese affairs.

TYPHOON HITS HAINAN ISLAND, SINKS SHIP AT HAIKOU

HK010225 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Typhoon No 11 crossed the coast at Wenchang County, Hainan, at 0950 on the morning of 30 September. The center of the typhoon passed over Wenchang and Qiongshan Counties and Haikou City, with gusts of force 11, and force 12 in places. Some 80 to 140 mm of torrential rain fell in the northern part of Hainan Island and the southern part of the Leizhou peninsula.

This typhoon was relatively small and did not last long. The Haikou area suffered the most damage. A 500-ton freighter from Zhanjiang anchored in Haikou Harbor sank without loss of life. Two small vessels disappeared. A young person in the Zhendong District of Haikou City was crushed to death by a collapsing wall. Telephone communications were cut in Wenchang and Chengmai Counties.

QIAO XIAOGUANG AT GUANGXI NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

29 Sep Tea Party

HK010234 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Summary] The regional CPC Committee's United Front Work Department, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee's Nationalities Committee, and the regional Nationalities Affairs Committee held a minority-nationality tea party in Nanning yesterday evening to celebrate National Day. Present at the function were Guangxi Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Qiao Xiaoguang and Deputy Secretaries Wei Chunshu and Jin Baosheng; and regional People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Huang Rong. United Front Work Department Director Liao Lianyuan made a speech of greetings.

30 Sep Film Soiree

HK020238 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Summary] The Guangxi Regional People's Government gave a film soiree on 30 September to celebrate National Day. The function was attended by regional party, government, and army leaders Qiao Xiaoguang, Wei Chunshu, Zhou Guangchun, Huang Yun, Jin Baosheng, Huang Rong, (Li Xinliang), (Bi Kezhou), and (Wang Shaowu). Also present were central work group leader Zhou Yifeng and deputy leaders Mao Duo and Wang Hao.

GUANGXI RIBAO ON HANDLING 'LEFT OVER' PROBLEMS

HK031347 Nanning Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Sep 83

["Text" of 29 September GUANGXI RIBAO commentator's article: "March Forward Resolutely and Steadily"]

[Text] March forward resolutely and steadily. This is a correct principle issued by the CPC Central Committee to our region for dealing with problems left over from the Cultural Revolution and is a general guiding principle of the regional CPC Committee for dealing with the work. The meaning of the whole sentence is two-fold.

On the one hand, it is necessary to march forward resolutely. We should pay close attention to the work of dealing with problems left over from the Cultural Revolution and carry it through to the end. We should overcome obstruction and under no circumstances should we give up halfway the work of dealing with problems left over from the Cultural Revolution; nor is it permissible to do this work perfunctorily or superficially. On the other hand, it is necessary to march forward steadily. We should carry out our work in a down-to-earth manner and pay attention to methods of work. Emphasis should be laid on practical results. We should not repeat the practice of previous movements by seeking superficial progress. Since the enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee decided in April this year to give priority to the work of dealing with problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, our region has been carrying out this work according to this spirit. Therefore, generally speaking, the work of dealing with problems left over from the Cultural Revolution has developed healthily and we have succeeded in opening up a new prospect.

Now, throughout the region the work of dealing with problems left over from the Cultural Revolution has entered the stage of solving practical problems. A lot of people have been involved. The problems are complicated and should be solved in strict accordance with the policy. All localities should pay attention to this question. We should continue to march forward resolutely and steadily, attain greater achievements, and strive for greater victories.

In order to march forward resolutely and steadily, it is necessary to have not only a strong determination to solve the problems but also correct methods to stabilize the situation. The key to the organic combination of these two aspects lies in the necessity to do our work reliably and solidly. At the present stage we should chiefly draw clear lines of demarcation in applying a policy and correctly implement the party's policy. It is necessary to adhere to principle, severely punish people who seriously violate law and discipline, and conscientiously clear the three kinds of people from our ranks. At the same time, it is necessary to unite the great majority. In order to draw clear lines of demarcation in applying a policy, we should carry out investigation and study, have a full grasp of data, and get to the heart of the problems. Facts are the basis for the implementation of policy. Only by setting the facts straight and getting to the heart of the problems is it possible to determine correctly the nature of the problems and handle them properly according to the merits of each case. If we fail to set the facts straight, we will surely be unable to determine the nature of the problems correctly and handle them properly. In other words, only by carrying out investigation and study and having a full grasp of data is it possible to deal accurately with the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution and to ensure that the work develops healthily and in a deep-going way, without any deviations or consequences, and is able to stand the test of history. Otherwise, implementation of the policy will be affected, bringing about many consequences. At present, it is necessary for the various localities to put in a lot of effort on investigation and study and place this work in a very important place. When talking about economic work Comrade Chen Yun said: It is necessary to spend 90 percent of our energy on investigation and study. These words are likewise applicable in the work of dealing with problems left over from the Cultural Revolution.

Do a good job of investigation and study. It is easy to say this sentence but it is not so easy to put it into effect. Particularly in investigating the problems relating to the Cultural Revolution, it is difficult to make a thorough investigation of the problems because they happened long ago and because there are obstructions from factionalism. However, it is necessary to set things straight. The relevant personnel engaged in investigation and study should have a firm stand, assume a resolute attitude, be bold in taking responsibility, and dare to struggle.

It is necessary to overcome fear of difficulty, persist in taking the mass line, and carry out our work thoroughly and painstakingly. Generally speaking, we should call the victims, insiders, and persons concerned. We should call on people who, during the Cultural Revolution, held both different views and similar views to the persons under investigation because we should not listen to the statements of only one of the parties. If we find that the insiders do not want to air, or dare not air, their views, we should conduct ideological work among them and guide them to remove factionalism or dispel misgivings. When we investigate a relatively complicated problem, it is even more necessary to call on more people and listen more to differing views. When affirming or negating an issue, we should have convincing evidence. We should lay stress not only on human testimony but also on material evidence. We should try as far as possible to unravel clues and consult and seek more firsthand data.

In carrying out investigation and study we should also pay attention to work methods. We should lay stress on major issues and key persons and incidents and not use our force equally. We should put in more time and energy on the investigation and verification of key issues. With respect to side issues of minor importance, we should investigate them superficially and not meticulously. With respect to major issues vital to the determination of the nature of problems, however, we should investigate them meticulously and not in a cursory way. In order to do a good job of investigation and study, the comrades engaged in this work should have correct ideology and work style. They should adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and thoroughly eliminate leftist influence.

When investigating a person, we should view him comprehensively and from a historical perspective, integrate his occasional with his consistent behavior, and understand his behavior at different times and at critical moments. When investigating an issue, we should respect the objective reality and truthfully reflect its original feature. We should truthfully reflect the nature, seriousness, and degree of the problem, neither adding nor deleting something. We should neither exaggerate nor underplay it. When conducting an investigation, we should not be prejudiced or adhere to set patterns. We should not mix it up with our personal feelings or take our cues from leaders.

For a long time in the past, the remnant work style of investigating special cases left over from the Cultural Revolution which is an expression of idealist apriorism, has done serious harm. In dealing with problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, our region has from the start guarded against this remnant work style. And now we should still prevent ourselves from being tainted with this remnant work style and under no circumstances should we repeat this erroneous practice by regarding investigation as merely a means for confirming conclusions already made.

After conducting investigation and setting the facts straight, we should speedily handle the problems and draw conclusions in accordance with the party's policy and the complete formalities. Leaders at various levels should assume personal command in dealing with problems involving key persons and incidents. All major issues should be decided by the collective through discussion. Some disputes which cannot be solved for the moment can be dealt with at a later time. If we are not sure of some problems, we can ask for instructions from higher authorities.

At present, judging from the region as whole, the situation of dealing with problems left over from the Cultural Revolution is very good. We have the kind attention of the CPC Central Committee, the supervision and help of the central work team, the correct leadership of the regional CPC Committee, and specific policies to go by.

So long as the broad sections of cadres and masses resolutely overcome obstruction and steadily and surely carry out their work, they will surely be able to solve the problems, stabilize the situation, lay a foundation for the overall consolidation of the leading bodies and the institutional reform, create conditions for opening up a new situation in socialist modernization, and strive to surpass the old-timers.

GUANGXI HARBOR OPENS NEW BERTHS TO SHIPS

OW020259 Beijing XINHUA in English 0207 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Nanning, October 2 (XINHUA) -- Two berths for ships up to 10,000 tons were opened on October 1 at the new harbor now under construction in Fangcheng, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Construction of five more berths has been basically completed at the harbor. The whole harbor is scheduled for 1986 completion.

Designed to handle four million tons of cargo a year, the harbor in Fengcheng Multi-National Autonomous County faces Beibu Gulf and is located near Hong Kong, Macao and Southeast Asia. It is 173 kilometers south of Nanning, capital of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

The State Council decided that the harbor will be open to foreign ships.

HENAN LEADERS MEET PROVINCE'S SPORTSMEN IN SHANGHAI

HK020237 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Summary] Leading comrades of Henan Province Liu Jie, He Zhukang, and Li Baoquang met members of the Henan delegation to the national games in Shanghai yesterday evening and congratulated them on their achievements.

SECRET SOCIETY MEMBERS ARRESTED IN TIANJIN

SK031024 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] In dealing strict blows to criminal activities, the Hebei district public security subbureau, by closely relying on the masses, cracked a case in regard to restoring the counterrevolutionary activities of "Yi-guan-dao," a reactionary secret society that, under the cover of religious activities, served the Japanese invaders and Kuomintang. The subbureau also arrested all five convicts and brought them to justice.

Before liberation, Zhao Chunhuai, the principal criminal in the case, was the chief preacher of the reactionary secret society. He was sentenced to be kept under surveillance after national liberation. Zhang Zhen'na, another principal criminal in the case, was the deputy dean of the sect. Since early 1983, the two convicts, Zhao and Zhang, together with Liu Shaomin, former believer of the sect and worker at the No. 1 Tianjin steel mill, Du Youlin, retired worker of the railway car plant in Xingtai City, and with Liu Jingquan, resident of the Guangfu Street in the Hebei district, have engaged in the activity of restoring their reactionary preaching at the central plaza along the Haihe River. By chatting with others, they preached reactionary scripture to the masses who still have feudal and superstitious thinking. They also compiled and made copies of the sect's reactionary propaganda materials entitled: "The Appeal of Emperor Shunzhi," "Spiritual and Fate Principles" and "The Pocket Scriptures." They wantonly distributed these materials in efforts to recruit believers to their secret society. Moreover, these elements, who adopted a hostile attitude toward socialism, also created rumors by seizing various opportunities to confuse and poison people's minds, to destroy public security, and to engage in the activities of restoring their reactionary preaching.

The people's eyes are discerning. The criminal activities of the counterrevolutionary clique, including Zhao Chunhuai, were soon seen through by the masses. On 9 June a retired worker of the Tianjin welding rod plant reported their suspicious activities to the policy substation at the east railway station. During the investigation conducted by public security cadres and policemen, a veteran worker of the railway engineering section actively gave important information about the characteristics of criminal Zhao and his activities. In addition, scores of people immediately handed over propaganda materials they had received from the criminals to the public security departments. With the support and cooperation of a vast number of the people, the Hebei district public security subbureau rapidly learned about the case by carrying out penetrating investigations. All five convicts, including Zhao Chunhuai, Zhang Zhenhua, Li Shaomin, Du Youlin, and Liu Jingquan were recently arrested. The subbureau rounded up the whole gang in one fell swoop.

According to the law, the municipal public security and judicial organs will resolutely and strictly mete out punishment in a timely manner to the clique of counterrevolutionary elements.

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI AT 18 SEP ISLAMIC FESTIVAL

HKO30824 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by Ma Ping: "Ningxia Regional and Yinchuan City Leaders Attend Yinchuan Tea Party Marking Islamic 'Corban Festival'"]

[Text] A tea party marking the Islamic "Corban Festival" was jointly held by the regional Nationalities Affairs Commission, the regional and city Religious Affairs Commissions, and the Islamic Association on the afternoon of 18 September. Attending the tea party were over 200 people including leading comrades of the regional and city party and government organizations, Islamic celebrities, and representatives of all walks of life of Yinchuan City. Also invited to the party were Liu Sanyuan, adviser of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Ya Hanzhang, director of the Nationalities Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Zhang Yangwu, director of the China Nationalities Economy Research Society and vice president of the Central Institute for Nationalities, and over 70 other comrades of 14 nationalities from 13 provinces and regions.

The party was filled with a festive atmosphere. Comrades of various nationalities extended greetings to one another, and expressed their congratulations to comrades of the Hui nationality. Hei Boli, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the autonomous region, spoke at the party, extending festive greetings to the Islamic masses of the whole region on behalf of the regional CPC Committee and People's Government. He said: The CPC Central Committee has decided to shift the focus of economic construction to the great northwest by the turn of the century. It is necessary for the people of various nationalities of our region to actively create conditions, starting from realities, and to plant trees and grass in a big way, so as to build Ningxia with our own hands into a more beautiful and prosperous region. At a time when the autonomous region is celebrating the 25th anniversary of its founding, the whole region is going to unfold an activity of "nationality unity month." It is hoped that cadres and masses of various nationalities will study the party's policy on nationalities in earnest, and promote the new-type socialist nationality relations of equality, unity, and friendship. He added: The Islamic masses should strive to become models of nationality unity and make greater contributions to the great cause of invigorating the Chinese nation.

Ma Liesun, deputy chairman of the regional CPPCC; Na Changqi, vice chairman of the Economic Commission under the regional People's Congress; Qiang E, person in charge of the Yingchuan City People's Government; Wan Tao, deputy secretary general in charge of the regional Economic Research Center; Ma Baofu, imam of the Fuqiao Mosque of Yingchuan, and others also made speeches at the party.

Li Xuezhi, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, made a speech. He said: Planting grass and trees, developing animal husbandry, and eliminating poverty to become prosperous is our great strategic task. In order to fulfill this task, it is first necessary to rely on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. As present we should study well the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," with which to arm our thinking, so as to be unified in our action. Second, we should rely on policy, and bring into play the initiative of the masses by applying the party's policy. Third, we should rely on science and guide our transformation of nature with the most advanced science and technology. Fourth, we should rely on unity. The Islamic masses of the whole region and people of all nationalities should further unite to strive for still greater victories in the four modernizations under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DEVELOPING QINGHAI PROVINCE

HK010630 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 83 p 5

[Article by Yu Guangyuan: "On Developing Qinghai Province -- Several Opinions on the Significance and Objective of the Preparations for the Large-scale Exploitation of Qinghai and on How To Make These Preparations"]

[Text] Preparations for the Large-scale Exploitation of Our Northwest Have Been Placed on the Agenda of the State

In his speech entitled "Exploiting Qinghai Province in the Spirit of the Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "At the end of this century and at the beginning of the next century, the key task in our economic development will have to shift to the great northwest of our country. This is not my personal view, but is the view jointly held by the leading comrades of the central authorities." I think that his announcement at Xining signified that the problem of preparations for the exploitation of our northwest has been placed on the agenda of the state for the first time.

If we draw a slanted line from Xing'anling in the northeast to Chengdu in the southwest, passing through Zhangjiakou, Yulin, and Lanzhou, dividing our country into two parts -- northwest and southeast -- we can see that 95 percent of our population and industrial and agricultural output value are concentrated in the southeastern part of our country, while only 5 percent are in the northwestern part. These two halves of China, which have nearly equal areas but widely different geographical conditions and levels of economic development, are one of the most important characteristics of the state of our country. We have to pay attention to this when considering the strategy of developing our socialist economy. The existence of two such halves of China obliges us to consider the order of conducting our development and to find a way of correctly handling the relationship between these two halves of China.

Within this century we must place the key task in our work in the southeastern part of our country. This is because, when compared with carrying out construction in the northwest, carrying out construction in the southeast produces greater results in terms of investment and more tangible results. But there are very rich land resources in the northwest which are still intact. Therefore, the northwestern part of our country must be exploited so that our economy can attain an all-round and faster development. The exploitation of the northwest on a large scale requires a great quantity of materials and machinery, various kinds of equipment and technology, a great amount of energy resources, as well as the solution of a large number of difficult problems in science and technology, together with a large number of talented people specialized in various fields. Only when the economy in the southeast has been further developed can our country spare such great energy and manpower to conduct large-scale exploitation of the great northwest. Therefore, that we place our focal point of construction today in the southeastern part of our country is an absolutely correct strategic policy.

At the 12th CPC National Congress, the targets, focal points, and measures for the development of our economy within this century were stipulated. After this, the CPC Central Committee further considered the problem of making preparations for the exploitation of the great northwest. I hold that this is an extremely important matter. We can see that the broad cadres and masses in Qinghai are delighted to hear the news. At the same time, we feel that this matter should also draw great attention from the whole country, including people in the southeast. All of us should have a clearer understanding concerning the exploitation of the great northwest, and should understand that the task at present is to grasp the preparation work well.

## Building Qinghai Province Into an "Ecological Province"

At present, Qinghai is still a province awaiting exploitation. In recent years, although some of Qinghai's favorable environmental factors such as sand-dune stabilizing plants, have been destroyed, nevertheless, the damage done to the favorable environmental factors as a whole is, after all, quite limited. However, if we do not pay enough attention to environmental protection once large-scale exploitation of Qinghai is under way, there will be serious consequences. For example, if the water of the Qaidam basin and Qinghaihu basin is contaminated, treatment of it will be very difficult, because the water of the rivers in the basins flows either underground or to the 55 lakes in the Qaidam region or to Qinghaihu, and it will not flow elsewhere, let alone into the ocean to be diluted. Therefore, the problem of environmental protection must be treated seriously.

Furthermore, what I want to stress here is not only the problem of environmental protection, but also the proposal that when we are making preparations for the exploitation of the great northwest, we must draw upon the experiences and lessons of the regions at home and abroad which were developed at earlier times, and adhere to the principle of rational exploitation right from the beginning (which includes the principle of acting in accordance with ecology) so that we can correctly utilize the region's natural resources in the course of the exploitation and obtain long-term and optimum economic results therein. I wish to express my proposition by the expression...building Qinghai Province into an "ecological province."

In recent years, the term ecology has been used quite liberally in our literature and daily usage. People often regard attaching importance to ecology and protecting the environment as synonymous expressions. As a matter of fact, the former has a broader sense in comparison with the latter. What is ecology? Ecology is the relationship between living things and their environment. Human beings are also living things, and the relationship between human beings and their environment is also an aspect of ecology. In this way, there are two kinds of ecology: One is ecology with other living things as the main factor. Judging from the angle of the ecology of human beings, living things other than man and the relationship between them and their environment are important factors in man's living environment. In addition, the inorganic natural world is also an important factor in man's living environment. At the same time the relationship between man and the environment is manifested not only in protecting the environment beneficial to human beings, but also in utilizing and transforming the environment with a certain objective in mind. Among utilization, protection, and transformation, the first point is utilization. The purpose of protection and transformation is to acquire the best environment which can be utilized by man. At the same time, man has to make use of the objective laws of things, including the laws governing ecology, to work out and adopt the best methods to utilize the environment so as to establish an ecological system beneficial to human beings. However, man's efforts in this respect were often unconscious in the past and, as a result, he failed to achieve the best results. The lack of requisite scientific knowledge, the means of materials, and the necessary guarantee by social systems are the reasons for the failure to consciously set up such an ecological system. In modern times science and technology are highly developed, and the principles of ecology are being increasingly recognized by people. However, under the capitalist system, what they have achieved is, after all, very limited. Only under our socialist system is it possible, to an extent encompassing the whole society, to establish consciously and in a planned way such a kind of ecological system beneficial to human beings. At present, when we are making preparations for the large-scale exploitation of the great northwest, I think it possible to attempt to establish such an ecological system within the scope of a province.

Here we would like to discuss this problem in a more concrete way. As is well known, Qinghai has broad grasslands. Their area amounts to more than 500 million mu, or in the region of 400,000 square kilometers, which constitutes over one-half of the land area of the province. Qinghai's pastoral area constitutes 96 percent of the total land area of the province, mainly in the regions west of Riyueshan; and its agricultural region constitutes only 4 percent of the land area of the province, mainly in areas east of Riyueshan, where the cultivated land is concentrated. Before liberation, there were only a little more than 6 million mu of cultivated land in Qinghai, which was equivalent to a little over 1 percent of the grassland area of the province. After liberation, reclamation work was conducted in the Qaidam basin, and agriculture in the eastern region developed, thus expanding the cultivated land area by around 30 percent. Thus, the total cultivated land area reached about 9 million mu, which however amounted only to a little over 1.5 percent of the grassland area. Qinghai is a cold region of high altitudes, the natural conditions of its pastoral area are not very good, and methods of conducting animal husbandry are quite primitive. Thus, the output value in animal husbandry, which is obtained on areas 100 times those for agriculture, constitutes only one-half of the total output value in agriculture in the whole province. At the same time, Qinghai's agriculture and animal husbandry are basically separate, even up to the present. This is true of the eastern part as well as the western part of the province. And the integration of agriculture with animal husbandry is precisely the most important way of obtaining more agricultural products and animal products in accordance with the principle of ecology. This situation appropriately justifies the importance and necessity of building Qinghai into an ecological province.

Another problem concerns water resources. The general notion about Qinghai's water resources is that there are 63.14 billion cubic meters of runoff volume, that is, on the average there are over 87,000 cubic meters for every square kilometer, and 58 cubic meters for every mu. Of course, this is not sufficient enough. Furthermore, the distribution of water resources is not balanced. How to rationally utilize this small amount of water resources in accordance with the principles of ecology is a problem that needs to be studied repeatedly and carefully before any large-scale exploitation takes place.

There is still another problem: energy resources. Qinghai has very rich waterpower resources. It is the source of three great rivers in our country: Chang Jiang, Huang He, and Lancang Jiang. In Qinghai the water runoff is great and there are many excellent sites on which hydroelectric power stations can be built. Also, the loss caused by flooding is small. Furthermore, in Qinghai there are many large and small rivers that can be utilized to generate electricity. Besides, Qinghai's direct solar energy as well as wind resources are also very abundant, which should be actively utilized. This kind of energy, which can be utilized everlasting and continuously and without any pollution, should naturally be developed as soon as possible, so that various kinds of combustible minerals, which cannot be used everlasting and continuously, can be replaced as much as possible. In accordance with the principle of ecology, strict distinction must be made between two different kinds of resources -- the resources that "can be used endlessly" and the resources that "diminish with every bit of usage" -- which should be treated with different policies in principle. The former should be fully utilized as early as possible while the latter should be especially cherished, so that the latter can be utilized mostly economically and as long as possible by the undertakings of our socialist construction.

Of course, the contents of building Qinghai into an ecological province are more than the aspects enumerated above. In order to attain this aim, many problems need to be studied. In the study there are two important points worth emphasizing. The first is to apply the principle of ecology to the active enhancement of economic results and to unifying the study of ecology with the study of economic results.

In this respect in the past there were comparatively little exposition articles published. I think it particularly important to emphasize this point so that more people will attach importance to the problem of ecology. The second is that there must be some people to conduct planning for this unification, and, according to various kinds of concrete conditions, to work out concrete plans. Without this planning, construction according to the principle of ecology will only be a slogan and ecology and economy will never be unified in practice.

#### What Preparations Need To Be Made for the Large-Scale Exploitation of Qinghai Province?

I hold that, aside from the preparation work in ideology, three aspects of preparations need to be well made.

1. Material preparation. Here, the primary thing is to develop agriculture and animal husbandry. In his speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang specifically emphasized this problem.

In addition to various kinds of animal products and special products, Qinghai also possesses rich waterpower resources as well as various kinds of metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources, including petroleum and natural gas. In order to exploit these resources, a considerable number of workers have to move into Qinghai from other provinces thus causing a rather rapid mechanical growth in Qinghai's population. Furthermore, the residents moving into Qinghai are accustomed to grain as their staple food, and thus more grain has to be provided. After the founding of the country, because of the development of various kinds of undertakings and the moving in of a great number of persons, Qinghai was not able to produce enough grain to be self-sufficient, and several hundred million jin of grain had to be transferred from elsewhere. Of course this transfer of grain posed no serious problem to the state. However, since Qinghai is really too far away from our bases producing commodity grain, long-distance transportation was very uneconomical. Furthermore, the persons moving into Qinghai required a great amount of vegetables, fruits, pork, poultry, and eggs. Even now most of these things still are transferred from other provinces. In the course of transportation, the manpower involved is very considerable and the materials sustain losses. In the future, when the exploitation is conducted on a large scale, the need for agricultural and animal products is bound to rise sharply. Moreover, as a matter of fact, there are many favorable conditions in Qinghai to develop agriculture and animal husbandry. Therefore, the development of agriculture and animal husbandry should be a main item in preparation for the large-scale exploitation of Qinghai.

The second item in material preparation is the preparation in energy resources and communications. This should also be done well prior to the implementation of large-scale exploitation. As explained above, the key point in the preparation of energy resources lies mainly in the exploitation of waterpower resources, and solar energy, as well as wind energy. Of course, geothermal electric power should be appropriately developed as a kind of complement. Aside from the construction of the key state project -- the hydroelectric power station at the trunk stream of the Huang He in the section between Longyang Gorge and Sigou Gorge -- some small hydroelectric power stations can also be built in a planned way in Qinghai. Research and experiments on the utilization of solar energy should be actively conducted. Construction of highways should also be conducted in a planned way in regions which are scheduled to develop on a large scale but are yet without adequate roads. In the construction concerning energy resources as well as communications, it should be clearly understood that the work is of a preparatory nature in preparation for the large-scale exploitation, and consequently the scale cannot possibly be great, and the investment cannot possibly be large.

2. Preparations in terms of science. The undertaking of exploiting Qinghai on a large scale should be laid on a solid basis in terms of science. Therefore, preparations in science must be done well. Here, I want to emphasize the following three points:

A. Qinghai's resources, the mineral resources in particular, should be made clear, and efforts should be made to find more useful mineral reserves.

The first problem I came across during my recent tour as a member of an inspection team to Qinghai, which was organized by the research society on China's land economy, was the estimation of the amount of water resources in the Qaidam basin. The data I read in Kining stated that the water above and under ground in the Qaidam basin amounted to more than 300 billion cubic meters, which was equal to three Qinghai lakes. The material was quite well founded. It was the estimated figure covering the total static reserves of the underground water of the Qaidam basin, which were calculated with the formula "the overall land area of the Qaidam basin times the thickness of the layer containing the underground water times porosity of the soil and stones of the water-containing layer underground." In case of special need, the static reserves may be used once in a while. However, the water that can be utilized frequently in the Qaidam basin (excluding the Chaka basin) only amounts to 4.44 billion cubic meters of kinetic water reserves. Of the 4.44 billion cubic meters, only a small portion can be utilized in practice. This explains the fact that only when the quantity of the mineral reserves are made clear can the figures be used as the basis for studying and determining the problem of large-scale exploitation.

Another example is the reserves of sylvite in salt lakes. If the potassium in salt lakes is calculated on the basis of the quantity of the potassium element, naturally it will be a fixed value. However, from the angle of possible exploitation, because of the characteristics of the potassium mineral in salt lakes, the reserves of sylvite is very complicated, and is variable at that. Take the content of the potassium chloride in the deposited salt layer for example. Judging from both the horizontal distribution and the vertical distribution, there exists a rather great difference, which makes it inconvenient to conduct industrial process. Therefore, it has no exploitation value and cannot be regarded as an industrial reserve. As regards the potassium chloride in bittern, which is convenient to process, there exists the possibility of exclusively exploiting the potassium chloride without any treatment for the magnesium chloride, causing the density in the bittern to become lower and lower, with the result that no carnallite is crystallized and thus the value of exploitation is lost. If this complex situation is not well recognized, it will be impossible to place the work of exploiting sylvite on a good scientific basis.

The verified resources of Qinghai are very rich. However, in such a vast region as Qinghai, even if a great deal of geological prospecting work has been done in past years, it is still possible to discover more mineral reserves. The more useful minerals are found in a certain region, the greater will be the significance in exploiting this region on a large scale.

3. Exploitation programs in various respects should be formulated on a scientific basis. I propose that we should take advantage of the rather long period for preparations for large-scale exploitation, and study and work out exploitation programs concerning various fields as well as the key construction projects. I have a plan for establishing an "archives for programs of construction items." That means that we should not study the program for a certain item only after this item has been scheduled by the state, but should organize forces or even strengthen forces to study those items that should be exploited so that various programs can be worked out and stored in the "archives for programs of construction items." These programs can be taken out whenever necessary for further studies and investigations so that decisions can be made at length.

Study of a program or a plan should be based on reliable data. If information is found to be insufficient in certain respects, further investigations should be made. Expositions and discussions should be conducted in light of technology and economics, so that the plans put forward can be proved to be feasible as well as optimum. When making plans, democracy should be fully practiced, so that the state's undertaking will not sustain any losses because of considerations of organizational affiliation or other respects. With respect to problems in technology, a certain number of technical personnel should be assigned to be fully responsible for practicability. With respect to problems in economics, a certain number of economic workers should be assigned to be fully responsible for practicability. A number of plans should be put forward for selection for a certain item, and the advantages and disadvantages of each plan should be explained in detail. As for the decisionmakers, they should make the best choice of different plans on the basis of their understanding of the overall situation, and they should not make their own plans to replace those worked out by personnel in the technical and economic fields with the result that they cannot take up their own responsibilities.

The scope of work is great in studying and formulating exploitation programs. As a result, a great number of persons have to be mobilized to do the work. Not only should the scientific research institutions concerned do the work, but also various departments of the government should take up the responsibility. In the course of making preparations for the large-scale exploitation, many governmental departments of Qinghai, aside from fulfilling their routine duties, should also undertake scientific research work, which should be regarded as an important task.

C. A comprehensive exploitation program covering the whole region should be studied. The programs discussed above deal only with individual respects, which is not enough or even infeasible. The objective of building Qinghai into an "ecological province" demands a comprehensive program.

It is possible that the preparations in terms of science for the large-scale exploitation may require more than the three aspects stated above. Nevertheless, even the above three aspects will require a very great amount of work. In order to meet this great work load, it is necessary not only for those comrades who work in Qinghai to exert the utmost efforts, but also for all those comrades who work in Beijing and other places or who are doing work for or are willing to work for the exploitation of Qinghai to exert their utmost efforts. Since it is of paramount importance to make good preparations in terms of science prior to the large-scale exploitation, we should not be reluctant to allocate more funds for conducting scientific research work. However, it should be pointed out that in doing scientific research work, funds, after all, are of secondary importance; and what is of first importance should be a serious and scientific attitude in doing one's work conscientiously.

3. Preparations in terms of talents. Everything depends on human effort. The large-scale exploitation of Qinghai Province requires a large number of talents in various fields. The radical way to solve the problem of talents is to encourage education. I propose that schools be run specially for preparations for the exploitation of Qinghai. To put it more broadly, schools especially for preparations for the large-scale exploitation of the great northwest should be run well. Aside from courses which are identical with or similar to those given in other schools, such special schools should set up courses which deal with the objective conditions of Qinghai Province and with ways to exploit the province. In this way, when the students have completed their studies, they can immediately devote themselves to the construction of Qinghai in the capacity of persons familiar with the tasks in the province. In order to conduct such courses well, the study of problems relating to Qinghai should be developed, and related teaching material has to be prepared, which in turn has much to do with the preparations in terms of science. Science should serve education, which in turn should also serve science, because scientific research requires talent trained through education.

With regard to the preparations in terms of talent, there is another problem worthy of notice, that is, how to enable the intellectuals to keep their minds on their work in Qinghai. This should be achieved through the implementation of the policy of the CPC Central Committee concerning intellectuals and through our persistent work.

To sum up, what we are doing at present is in the nature of making preparations prior to the large-scale exploitation. It seems that there are still about 20 years for us to do the preparation work. If this period is grasped and utilized effectively, the preparation work that should be done can be accomplished with good results.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI ON REFORM, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HK300645 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Summary] Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, recently gave some important opinions on work in Shangluo Prefecture.

On 13 September, after listening to some reports made by responsible comrades of the provincial structural reform work groups stationed in Shangluo Prefecture and of the prefectural CPC Committee, Comrade Ma Wenrui made the following remarks: Many changes have taken place in Shangluo Prefecture since the third plenary session, but the poor appearance of the mountain area has, on the whole, not yet been thoroughly changed. The fact that no radical changes have taken place in the mountain area in 30-odd years since liberation should merit our attention. Comrades in Shangluo must think over how to create a new situation and change the poor appearance. Only when economic appearance improves and sufficient goods are supplied will the people's spiritual appearance take on a new look.

While pointing out that Shangluo has never been self-sufficient in grain supply, Comrade Ma Wenrui stressed: It is necessary to grasp grain production, but what is more important is to develop a diversified economy. The way out for Shangluo is to develop plantation and cultivation and the processing industry. With rapid development of diversified economy, people's income will greatly increase. It is impossible to rapidly develop the processing industry if we fail to grasp industry, as we cannot resolve economic and financial problems. It is also necessary to develop the mining industry.

Finally, Comrade Ma Wenrui said: The prefectural CPC Committee must work out plans: the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth 5-Year Plans. Now leading bodies must do their utmost to change the economic appearance, and the purpose of structural reform is to build the four modernizations and develop the economy.

FORMER TAIWAN PROFESSOR WRITES ARTICLE ON REUNIFICATION

HK040824 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1019 GMT 3 Oct 83

["Article by Bai Shaofan: Impressions of Deng Xiaoping's 26 June Conversation" --  
ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Editor's note: Mr Bai Shaofan, a compatriot from Taiwan Province, was previously an associate professor at Taiwan Teachers University. He settled in Beijing at the end of 1982 and is now an associate professor at the Central Nationalities Institute. [end editor's note]

The publication of Mr Deng Xiaoping's relevant conversation on the peaceful reunification of both sides of the Taiwan Strait, which he conducted with Yang Li-yu, a scholar of Chinese descent, on 26 June has attracted worldwide attention. Although the content of the conversation still conforms to the spirit of the consistent principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee, its weight has been readjusted according to the objective progress achieved on both sides of the strait since the publication of the call for "the establishment of transport, trade, and postal relations" and the "nine-point proposal." The authority and practicality of this conversation is beyond doubt.

The present situation characterized by the division of our territory and the estrangement of the people is a profound national tragedy, and the protracted antagonism between two brothers has been viewed by foreigners as an endless joke. In an effort to put an end to this situation, the CPC has taken the first step by earnestly inviting the other party to a two-party meeting so as to realize the third CPC-KMT cooperation and a joint solution of this problem. Furthermore the CPC does not set much store in the strength of either party but pledges to carry out long-term cooperation and mutual coexistence and supervision between the two parties in order to build the country and invigorate the nation. The style and sentiment of the CPC in purely seeking a good reputation in history will surely be noted with admiration by future generations.

True, the ruling party in Taiwan has the right to hold differing terms and demands and it takes time to remove the practical obstacles to peaceful negotiations, but the interests of a political party should not be in conflict with or opposed to that of the nation.

The KMT has consistently professed to be a revolutionary party which has all along adhered to a one-China stand and which has always affirmed that Taiwan is China's sacred and inseparable territory. For this reason, it is still a political party of the Chinese people and has been acknowledged as an advance party or group in the Chinese revolutionary cause in modern times, which has made certain contributions to the nation. The people also hope that it will continue to make contributions.

In the past 15 years in particular, with the concerted efforts of the Taiwan people who have remarkable ability, the KMT has attained practical achievements in developing international trade and has gained some useful experiences in modernizing the living standards of the people on the island. These can appropriately be offered to the Chinese mainland as a reference for the four modernizations.

The competition between the CPC and the KMT in the past half century has brought bloodshed and tears to a great many families and individuals. Many people drift from place to place, wander about far away from home, or reside in foreign lands. There are even people who, separated by the Taiwan Strait, look forward to the establishment of transport and postal relations, hoping that they can go to the native land while still living and reunite with their family members. Who can ignore this problem, which tens of millions of people urgently desire to solve?

In the past 30-odd years the KMT members who crossed over to Taiwan have lost touch with reality and the situation on the mainland. Before this, they did not have the practical experience to govern China in an all-round way. However, the KMT propaganda machine has never stopped cursing the mainland for everything and has negated everything without justification. Furthermore, without exception they spread rumors on domestic and foreign affairs which have a strong bearing on national survival and integrity in order to coordinate with foreign military allies. They have even been utilized to vilify China and the Chinese people. This has grieved the compatriots on the island and overseas the most.

Furthermore, confronted with the current great situation of reunification that cannot be avoided, there seem to be some people with vested interest within the KMT who intend to make use of the Taiwan people as a mass base in asking for a exorbitant price or making threatening gestures. They make use of our Taiwan territory as an "unsinkable carrier" of a foreign power. They want to mortgage it and will stop only when they have wrung everything out of it. If this ugly historical consequence brought about by this selfish act is forced upon the people of Taiwan once again, it will naturally be impossible for the Taiwan compatriots, who account for the great majority of KMT members, to bear this.

In the past, due to various reasons, KMT members of the older generation were unable to govern the mainland well before they crossed over to Taiwan. In the future there will be historians who will record this era in history impartially and fairly. Today, in the 1980's, the people and the internal affairs on the mainland have steadily entered a situation marked by long-term order and peace. The national economy, which has great potential, has started to take off; our defense capability can protect the territory, territorial waters and airspace of our country in the western Pacific; and the socialist system has developed into a pattern of our own country. The national tragedy will end with family reunion, and the vigorous development of the Chinese nation is based on the reunification of the state.

How can people with foresight and those dedicated to the nation look at the present situation with indifference and place themselves in a passive position? We should not allow compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Strait and in other parts of the world to look down upon us and lose their confidence in us.

At present we should take the initiative in the peaceful negotiations between the CPC and the KMT and try our best to promote initial reunification in form and then move into substantial reunification. From a long-term point of view, the CPC and the KMT should compete for the modernization of China and the development of democracy and rule by law. This is precisely a good opportunity for us to bring light to the people of Taiwan at an early date so that they can become masters of their own affairs.

If that is the case, our personal prospects will be bright, we have the means to express our love for the native land and the country, and we also have typical examples in the history of the Chinese nation.

TRADE WITH HONG KONG AFFECTED BY CURRENCY CRISIS

OW020911 Taipei CHINA POST in English 27 Sep 83 p 11

[Text] The plight of the Hong Kong dollar which plunged to a record 9.55 to the U.S. unit last Saturday in a political crisis has affected the nation's exports to Hong Kong and the world market, though the degree is still a question. Hong Kong is the third greatest trading partner of the Republic of China, absorbing over U.S.\$2 billion worth of products from Taiwan every year. Nevertheless, it is also an arch-competitor to the ROC in world markets for many products. In its trade with Hong Kong, the ROC does not seem likely to be much influenced by the drop of the HK dollar because it usually quotes in U.S. dollars in trade. In addition, most ROC products exported to Hong Kong are transferred through other areas, which enables Hong Kong businessmen to pay off their losses in imports with their gains in exports.

However, exporters of some major products to Hong Kong such as textiles and cement have stopped quoting to the colony. They say it's the "jittery hearts of Hong Kong people" caused by the battered currency that led to reduced economic activity there and consequently hampered their external trade. Hong Kong's trade volume will continue to drop, they said.

Cement producers said the sluggish housing and construction industries in Hong Kong, a result of a crisis of confidence in the colony's future, has made their exports to Hong Kong very difficult. Some Hong Kong importers and manufacturers, such as those in the petrochemical field, have reduced their business because of the rising cost as a result of the currency depreciation.

In the cases where local exporters quote in Hong Kong dollars, the impact of the dropped HK dollar is greater. China Steel Corporation, which used to quote in HK dollars at the exchange rate of 6.8 HK units against 1 U.S. unit, has also stopped quoting and is considering quoting only in U.S. dollars. Exports of consumer products such as vegetable and fruits have not been much influenced so far. Producers said political problems in Hong Kong have no way to reduce its demand for consumer products, though the cost has been growing. Besides, Taiwan has been the major vegetable and fruit supplier to Hong Kong.

As for imports from Hong Kong, manufacturers in the paper industry have more or less benefited from the slump of the HK dollar. They quote either in HK or U.S. currency. The depreciation of the HK dollar will benefit those quoting in HK dollars and actually do no harm to those who quote in U.S. dollars. Porcelain producers who import materials from Hong Kong have also gained the windfall from their business with Hong Kong.

In world markets, the depreciation of the HK currency will unavoidably help promote the colony's competitiveness. Besides, many businessmen there are clearing off their inventories before finishing business in Hong Kong and the prices they offer are expected to be even more competitive. However, this is believed to be but a temporary phenomenon that can be overcome by flexible devaluation of the NT dollar.

Businessmen believe the unstable political situation will eventually weaken Hong Kong's competitiveness in the world market and buyers may hesitate in placing orders to Hong Kong to avoid possible risks. From a long-term view, some people believe the ROC will benefit from Hong Kong's unstable future in world markets though it will lose the Hong Kong market at the same time. Meanwhile, those who trade with Hong Kong are advised to diversify their markets before it is too late on one hand, and to keep their eyes on developments in Hong Kong so as not to miss any business chance there before the deadline of 1997.

OFFICIAL URGES MORE U.S. ARMS, TECHNOLOGY TRANSFERS

OW041023 Taipei CNA in English 0939 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 4 (CNA) -- The Republic of China should request for more arms and technology transfers from the United States in order to reduce the growing trade imbalance between the two nations, a ranking trade official said Monday.

Pan Chia-sheng, deputy director of the Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT), voiced the view to a group of Control Yuan members who expressed their concern over the large trade surplus the Republic of China enjoys against the U.S.

During the first eight months of this year, the ROC's favorable balance in its trade with the U.S. amounted to U.S. 4224 million as compared with the overall [as received] trade surplus of U.S.\$3352 during the same period.

Pan said the rapid rise of the trade surplus against the U.S. was due to the large size of the U.S. market, the rapid recovery of the American economy and the fact that the new Taiwan dollar is tied to the U.S. dollar which makes sale of Taiwan products in the American market comparatively easy. Chinese imports from the U.S. consist largely of agricultural products, Pan said, adding that it would be difficult to reduce the trade gap by merely stepping up agricultural imports from the U.S.

To rectify the situation, Pan suggested the Chinese Government should request Washington to increase its arms sales and the transfer of sophisticated technologies to the Republic of China. Pan also opined that the exchange rate of the new Taiwan dollar should be free from the U.S. dollar because it is contributing to the widening Sino-American trade gap and impeding exports to Europe and Hong Kong due to the steady rise of the U.S. dollar in the international money market.

TAIWAN-U.S. TEXTILE CONSULTATION MEETING ENDS

OW010633 Taipei CNA in English 0326 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 1 (CNA) -- The second ROC-U.S. textile consultative meeting concluded after two days of discussions here Friday. The two sides agreed to maintain the quotas for the Republic of China's textile exports to the U.S. set in the ROC-U.S. textile accord. However, the U.S. delegates agreed to increase by small quantities the quotas for this year on 13 categories of Chinese textile products which have been fully used.

In addition, the two parties decided to strengthen cooperation in preventing the use of fake quota certificates in this nation's textile exports to the U.S.

XINHUA OFFICIAL TO BECOME HONG KONG BRANCH DEPUTY

HK040127 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 4 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpt] The role of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY will be further upgraded with the appointment of a senior official from Beijing as vice-director.

Sources said the present deputy director of XINHUA in Beijing, Mr Chen Bojian, will fill the vacancy left by the former vice-director, Mr Xie Wenqing, who was promoted in May to Minister of Radio and Television of the State Council. This was the first time an officer of that rank in Hong Kong has been promoted to such a senior post in China.

It is understood the function of XINHUA here is becoming significant as a deputy director in Beijing has been appointed to a post in Hong Kong which is theoretically much lower within the bureaucracy. Sources said it is apparent the Hong Kong XINHUA needs as experienced information official like Mr Chen to strengthen its work relating to the marathon negotiations between the Chinese and British governments on the future of Hong Kong. At present, Mr Chen is one of four deputy directors of XINHUA in Beijing.

DENG XIAOPING INSPECTED HEILONGJIANG FARMING IN AUGUST

HK030509 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 1 Oct 83 p 2

[("Newsletter" by Chung Hsin: "Deng Xiaoping in Heilongjiang in August")]

[Text] Recently, Chairman Deng Xiaoping and his family spent a short vacation in the northeast. After staying for a few days at Jingbo Lake, a scenic spot in Heilongjiang, he came to inspect the second production team of the fifth branch of the Youyi Farm in Jixian County.

## Visiting a Mechanized Production Team

In August, the scorching sun shone over the golden northeast plain, which showed a gratifying scene of bumper wheat harvests. That day Deng Xiaoping, wearing a short-sleeved white shirt, cloth shoes and a straw hat, came with his wife, Zhuo Lin, to look at wheat fields with keen interest. They viewed the operation of harvesting machinery and the performance of the whole range of tillage operations by farm workers: nine-furrow plows and two-way plows drawn by 275-horsepower tractors, heavy-mounted disc harrows, 18 meter-wide cultivators, automatic sprayers, large-sized dibblers, and aerial topdressing with trace elements. Chairman Deng, in his 70's, made inquiries when viewing all this and continued to nod in approval.

Deng Xiaoping made detailed inquiries of the responsible officials concerned of the provincial CPC Committee about the development of the Heilongjiang farming district and its mechanization level and about the plans for its future development. In particular he inquired about the development of the "three-river plain," which is at the confluence of the Heilongjiang, Songhua, and Wusuli Rivers. Zhao Qingjing, a responsible person of the Heilongjiang provincial state-run farm bureau, reported: "The total area of the Heilongjiang farming district is nearly 60,000 square km, of which cultivated land accounts for 32 million mu."

Chairman Deng asked: "How much wasteland can you reclaim in the future?" Zhao answered: "After the plain is completely transformed, we will be able to reclaim 10 million mu of virgin land, and then the farming district will have a total of more than 40 million mu of cultivated land. We will strive to raise the per-mu output of soybeans to 400 jin by the end of 1990's, and the total output of the farming district will reach 15 billion jin. Then, we will be able to turn over 10 billion jin of commodity grain to the state."

Meng Chuansheng, commissioner of the Hejiang prefectoral administrative office, briefed Deng Xiaoping on the plan for transforming the "three-river plain." He said: After the projects of transforming the plain are completed in the near future, local communes and state-owned farms will be able to increase the output of soybeans by 4 to 5 billion jin.

#### It Is Necessary To Modernize Seeds

During the inspection, Deng Xiaoping found that corn of a West German variety in this farm grew better than other corn of local varieties. He told Zhao Qingjing: "You should be resolved to cultivate fine varieties by yourselves. We should not rely merely on importing seeds of fine varieties from other countries; we should mainly import advanced foreign technology for cultivating fine varieties." Then he told Li Lian, a secretary of the provincial CPC Committee: "Your Heilongjiang Province has so many farms, which have a good foundation. You should organize the strength of the whole province to develop the work of cultivating seeds of fine varieties, and strive to achieve marked results in this regard within 3 to 5 years. Not only should seed companies be established, but a law concerning seeds should also be enacted. We should stipulate that all villages and farms must use the seeds supplied by seed companies. This is the most effective measure for increasing output."

When Zhao Qingjing said that a higher degree of mechanization and the further elaborate division of work in the future would create a relatively surplus labor force of 100,000 to 200,000 in the planting industry, Deng Xiaoping commented: "Attention must be paid to diversification. It is necessary to speed up the development of forestry, fruit orchards, fishery, and the processing industry so as to fully enhance social productivity." Zhao Qingjing smiled and continued his report: In recent years the livelihood of the workers in the farming district has been greatly improved. At present the average per-capita yearly income amounts to 350 yuan. Television sets have been popularized in two-thirds of farms. The average per-capita housing area is 7.6 square meters. On hearing all this, Deng Xiaoping said gladly: "Fine. Your living space is even greater than in Beijing."

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